e Mining Ioninal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1099 - Vol. XXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

AMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, MG and SELLING, for immediate cash.

O MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay10 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND contained to require a careful discrimination.

Is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford at Wey, Sortridge Consols, North Bassel, West Bassel, Trewetha, Wh.

warne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, Wheel Kitty (84. Agnes),
Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Vale of Towy, East Russell, Brynblacombe, St. Austell Consols, Herward United, Providence, Boscean,
Wheal Edward, West Providence, Organical Consols, Herward United, Providence, Boscean,
West Russell, Direct Mines (Gwennap), East Tamar, Cubert United,

Wheal Edward Mines (Gwennap), East Tamar, Cubert United,

Wheal Russell, United Mines (Gwennap), East Tamar, Cubert United,

Wheal Russell, United Mines (Gwennap), East Tamar, Cubert United,

Wheal Russell, United Mines (Gwennap), East Tamar, Cubert United,

When House and Control of Co

AMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is BUYER of South Frances, Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Mary Ann, prake Walls, Margery, Ding Dong, Wheal Greaville, &c. And is a south Cuddra, Drake Walls, Gawton, Exmouth Consols, &c.

S B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,
AD STREET, LONDON, is a BUYER of the following, for each
fer, and purser's certificate of registration:

100 Pedn-an-dres.
50 Great Baddern.
100 Pedn-an-dres.
100 Gas ton United.
10 North Frances.
5 Ding Dong.
25 Hender.
10 Wheal Wrey.
10 Wheal Wrey.
10 Wheal wrey.
10 United Herland.
10 Clijah and Wentwurth.
11 Clijah and Wentwurth.
12 Clijah and Wentwurth.
13 Clijah and Wentwurth.
14 Clijah and Wentwurth.
15 Rosew. and Herland.
16 Rosew. and Herland.
17 Rosew. and Herland.

END MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC

SID MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC STMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), to per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, feance in price 500 per cent., or more.
ATSON, MININO BROKER, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, having science in every department of mining and its management, together cuive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in ron, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic as Warson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c. beedle-street, London, Sept. 13, 1856.

meedle-street, London, Sept. 13, 1856.

W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRI-OBEIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge ises of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with Fromptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. Refer-it required.

END MINE SHARES FOR SALE, some of which are as 30 per cent. on present price:

basols.

1 Dolcoath.

1 Dolcoath.

10 Tretoil.

10 Treveils.

2 Gonampna.

4,215.

5 West Basset.

1 Wheal Basset.

1 Wheal Basset.

1 Wheal Buller.

1 Wheal Buller.

2 Providence Mines.

2 Providence Mines.

2 Wheal Margaret.

3 Wheal Mary Ann.

4 South Frances.

10 Wheal Guidence.

5 Wheal Kitty.

5 Wheal Margaret.

5 Wheal Marga ag 30 per cent. on present price:

basols.

1 Dolcoath.

1 Date of Power Consols.

4, 2075.

4, 2075.

5 Fowey Consols.

4, 2175.

2 Gonamena.

1 Levant.

2 Par Consols.

row.

2 Providence Mines.

1 South Caradon.

1 Cons., 242%.

1 South Caradon.

1 Cons., 2407%.

2 South France.

2 Lass PROGRESSIVE MINES, that will soon refert. below their value —

Affred.

10 South Transe.

ASS PROGRESSIVE MINES, that will soon event, below their value. Tamar, £1½.

10 South Tamar, £1½.

10 Forkellis Unit., £10½.

11 Telawny.

12 East Basset.

16 Bass. United.

10 Lady Berths.

11 Lanarth.

10 Lady Berths.

11 Telawny.

12 East Basset.

13 North Buller.

14 South Frances.

15 North Frances.

16 Queen of Dart. 1 Herward United,
5 West Fowey Consols.
50 South Cuddra.
5 Wheal Margery.
100 Great Hewas. lirea. lor, £2%. 50 Swanpool.
4 West Frances.
40 West Polberro, £2)4.
10 West Polberro, £2)4.
10 West Emms.
10 Wheal Emms.
10 Wheal Ludcott.
100 Wheal Guskus.
50 Wheal Zion.

Talted. 100 Cola. 20 Wheal Ludcott. Agunda. 10 Queen of Dart. 100 Wheal Guskus. 100 Wheal Guskus. 100 Wheal Zion. 100 Wheal Zion. 100 Bury.—Great Hewas, St. Austell Consols, South Cuddra, Wheal Wanpool, North Buller, Stray Park, Marke Valley, Treweths, South Eal Buller, Great Alfred, and Grenville. 100 Mines of the Stray Park, Marke Valley, Treweths, South Eal Buller, Great Alfred, and Grenville. 100 Mines Share Dealer. 100 Broad-street, London, Sept. 13, 1856.

E SPRATLEY, No. 15, OLD BROAD STREET, has for HIVE SALE, at much LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered, the BARES:—

20 Carnyorth.
5 Ding Dong.
1 Wheal Buller.
5 Providence.
20 Rosewarne & Herland.
50 Great Hewas.
10 Wheal Grenville.
15 Swanpool.
1 Rosewarne. 2 Botallack.
10 South Eilen.
100 South Devon.
100 Pedn-an-drea.
3 West Providence.
50 West Polberro.
10 North Buller.
2 West Frances.
2 Brynford Hall.

EORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
DON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
£185. 20 Ludout, 33s. 100 Sortr. and Bedf.. 3s. 6d.
Consols, £8. 10 North Frances, £11.
50 Nant. & Penr., 28s. 6d. 100 United Mines (Tavist.)
35e. 2 Mary Ann, £39 4.
50 Nant. & Penr., 28s. 6d. 100 West Zion, 11s.
50 Nant. & Penr., 28s. 6d. 100 West Zion, 11s.
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50 Nant. & Penr., 28s. 6d. 100 West Zion, 11s.
50 Nant. & Penr., 28s. 6d. 100 West Zion, 11s.
50 West Mayery, 28s.
60 West Sortridge, 2s. 6d. 100 West Sortridge, 2s. 6d.
60 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 100 Pedn-an-drea, 17s. 6d. 100 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 100 Pedn-an-drea, 17s. 6d. 100 Pedn-an-drea, 17s

G. SHARP has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

i. Uni., 26½. 100 Lady Berths, 12s. 91.

ib. Uni., 26½. 100 Lady Berths, 12s. 92.

ib. Uni., 27s. 30 Pedn-an-dress 22s. 6d.

ib. Buller, 19s. 50 Pencorse Consols. £2.

ib. Buller, 19s. 50 Pencorse Consols. £2.

ib. What Buller, 28s. 7½.

ib. What Buller, 28s. 6d.

ib. Wha

H. GARLAND has the following SHARES FOR SALE:

ver., 20s.
5 Swanpool, £3%.
20 Wheal Granville, 33s.
6 Annes, £22%.
100 Sort. and Bedf., 2s. 3d.
6 E. Glanes, £23%.
5 Par Consols, £20%.
5 £3 lis. 6d.
1 Rosew. United, £70.
3s.
6 L. 5 lis.
6 L. 100 West Granville, 3s.
6 L. 5 lis.
6 L. 100 West Granville, 3s.
7 L. 100 West Granville, 3s.
7 L. 100 West Granville, 3s.
8 L. 15s.
8 L. 100 West Granville, 3s.
8 L. 15s.
8 L. 15s.
9 Vale of Towy, 21s.
9 Wh. Langford, 5s.
9 L. 15s.
9

VY ONE SUPPLY, and at what price, a COMPLETE of Mr. TREDINNICK'S CIRCULAR UPON MINING MATTERS!—
be made to "M. M.," Mining Journal office, 25, Fleet-st., London.

in a slacere teams to his trisans and the paonie for the internal apport received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the adventurous; and, if not aimed at with due caution, directed by sound judgment, acquired by experience, is very hasardous; but capital employed in the development of mineral wealth, with these requisite essentials to success, has generally been found pre-eminently profitable; the average return being found much greater than that upon any other kind of investment.

Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested schemes, but good sound mines are undoubtedly among the most profitable investments of British capital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore, selling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realise large profits upon ourrent prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the most skilful agents, Mr. REYNOLDS is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

MESSRS, POWELL, AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.

On the 15th August we advised the purchase of Great Wheal Alfred Shares, since which period an advance of 250 per cont. has taken place; we are of opinion that there will be a further rise in the price, and that this mine will soon rank among the most important of the Dividend List.—Sept. 18, 1856.

M. R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

N. R. HERRON, being in the habit of advertising shares for sale at stated prices, fears that he may be considered as one of the parties to whom correspondents "Justicia" and "Looker-On" refer; and, therefore, begs to acquaint the public that he is at all times in a position to CARRY OUT the SALE of any SHARES which are ADVERTISED by him, provided that an application be made within a reasonable period after his advertisement appears.

Mr. Hisnow begs to state that he will continue to adhere to the same line of conduct for the future, which he trusts will be duly appreciated by those disposed to favour him with their confidence.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Sept. 12, 1856.

11

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

R. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY. MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. ALFRED VOSPER, ASSAYER

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
L. QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY. 23
WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and
Grambier and St. Aubra.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

Mr. LISABE, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

M. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

ESSES. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of OTDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

M. R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.

Money advanced on Mining Shares.

3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Sept. 12, 1896.

R. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING
BANK, CANAL, and INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—
30 Shares in the Union Bank of London.
2 Buller Shares, paying £30 bi-monthly.
2 Sou. Frances, paying £10 to £12 bi-monthly.
30 South Carn Brea.
10 South Carn Brea.
10 North Basset.
100 South Condurrow.

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

MR. R. TREDINNICK begs to announce that, after the 20th inst., his BUSINESS WILL BE CARRIED ON at 3, 9, and 10, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.—London, Sept. 12, 1856.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—
MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS
DISCOUNTED, and all monesary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C.
MANUEL, 47, 10 id Broad-servey, London.
Mr. MANUEL will shortly open an office also in Cornwall for the same business.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

4 Cargoll.

5 East Rose.

1 Cambrian Gold.

10 Tremayne.

20 Wast Sorridge.

30 Wheal Greavills.

50 Mehell.

50 Wast Greavills.

10 Wast Greavills.

10 Greas Wheal Afred.

1 Wheel Hasset.

2 East Toigus.

5 East Frongoch.

MR. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL. BY

DUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornbini, the above valuable SHARES.

Catalogues and further particulars to be had of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneede-street, London.

Cash given on receipt of transfer,—I, Crown-court, Threanneous-street.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPOET, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

CAPTAIN RICHARD HENRY VERRAN (Inte of Cornwall) undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. The highest references can be given as to character and ability on application.—Address, Brook House, Liantilices, North Wales.

CAPT. H. T. VERRAN, M.E., having ARRIVED in CORNWALL from North Wales, INSPECTING and SURVEYING MINERAL PROPERTY, he begs to inform his friends, &c., that he UNDERTAKES the same, either in DEVON or CORNWALL, at any reasonable terms.—Address, H. T. VERRAN, M.E., St. Minver, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

ORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntail Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Sept. 5, 1856.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE
STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Wheal Virgin Tin Mining Company.

MR. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET
(Anderton's Hotel), from Two until Four p. M.
British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on.

J. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL,
J. W. PERKINS, Begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects
pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

LECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION OF ALL THE METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. CALVERT'S LATEST DISCOVERIES enable him to TREAT ORES at the MOUTH of the MINE, thereby saving the great expense of carriage and fuel. His process is inexpensive, and entirely supersedes the disadvantages of the old seld method. Those who wish to avail themselves of this important invention, can apply to Mr. Hasson, 113, Strand, London.

TINES SURVEYED, AND PLANS AND SECTIONS MADE of any PROPERTY at HOME or ABROAD, by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, MINING GEOLOGIST and MINERALOGIST, whose great practical experience in Foreign and English mining well adapts him for exploring maiden ground, valuing iodes, veins, and setts, and whose judgment is constantly the means of enhancing the value of mineral property, which would otherwise be neglected, or improperly worked. 189, Strand, London.

ION, SITRING AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN SARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. ORENAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

TOP. IMMEDIATE SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable COAL FIELD in the FOREST OF DEAN, of about 356 acres; abutting on the Forest of Dean Central Railway, and containing FOUR WORKABLE VEINS OF COAL of superior quality, of the aggregate thickness of 11 ft. 6 in.—For detailed information, apply to Mr. Joshua Richardson, C.E., Neath, South Wales; or to Mr. J. F. Cornett, solicitor, Worcester.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as MANAGER of IRON WORKS, by a party who has had considerable experience in very large forges, in making shafts, &c., up to 30 tons; or he would take a ROLL TURNER'S SITUATION, having worked for some time in that department. Undeniable references can be given.—Address, "M. D.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fieet-street, London.

WEST END MINING OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., MINING, STOCK, AND SHARE BROKERS.

Mr. Brunton, having resided many years in Cornwall, and being well acquainted with the best mines, OFFERS HIS ADVICE to those who are investing in this des-

with the best mines, OFFERS HIS ADVICE to those who are investing in this description of property, which yields a very high rate of interest. Dividend-paying mines may be selected to pay 16 to 20 per cent, per annum; and progressive mines, upon which large profits may be made. The present prices of many dividend mines offer unusual advantages to the immediate purchaser.

Mesars. BRUNDOR and CO. also effect PURCHASES and SALES in ERITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and RAILWAYS, LIPE and FIRE INSURANCE, CANAL, GAS, ETEAM, and other JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' SHARES, paying regular dividends; and furnish detailed information to their constituents on all stocks and share properties.

properties.

Properties.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests
to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during
several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be aphesitatingly affirmed.

Now ready, price Sixpence,

EVIEW OF BRITISH MINING IN THE QUARTER
ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1856; with a few Particulars of the Position and Prospects of some of the principal Dividence and Progressive Mines,

By J. H. MURCHERO, E.G., F.G.S., F.S.S.

By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., Author of British Mines considered as a Mentis of Investment. Copies may be obtained at Mr. Munourapy's offices, No. 117, Bishopagate-Street Within; and at the Mining Journal office, No. Florystreet, London.

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mineral districts in the world.

The peculiar advantages presented by the Gwinear Consols are—that it is situated in one of the richest mineral districts in Cornwall, is in immediate proximity to, and surrounded by, numerous mines of known productive character; that the samples of oce raised are uncommonly rich; that the yield of silver from the gossan will return an early profit; and that the formation of the sett and the adits already driven, aided by the prosecution of another adit on the boundaries of the sett under the mine, capable of being econom ally and beneficially worked without the use of expensive machinery.

There are 300 shares to be disposed of, application for which, and for prospectuses, may be made addressed to the directors at the office of the company, No. 2, Upper Wellington-street, strand; but no application will be entertained unless a deposit of £1 (or each share applied for be previously made with the bankers of the company, or be remitted in the lester of application.

ALLT-Y-FFRITH RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).—5000 shares at £10 each.
The MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION NOW LIES FOR SIGNATURE at the
floss of the company, and, when fully signed, will be registered under the act which
mits liability to shareholders. Parties holding cortificates of shares are requested
aign it forthwith.
Applications may be made for the 400 shares unsold, at £3 deposit, following the
scort of the 12th July

o sign it forthwith.

Applications may be made for the 400 shares unsold, at £3 deposit, following the port of the 17th July. No further calls for twelve months, and then, if required to the exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and at intervals of three months.

Offices, 9, Austinfriars, Aug. 5, 1856.

WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital 250,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each,—Deposit £5 per share.

The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Console Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £5 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—John Pace, Esq., 9, Austinfriars.

BANKERS—Unity Bank, Unity-buildings, Cannon-street.

SOLIOTTORS—Mesers. Baker and Knight, 34, Lime-street.

BROKEN —Peter Watson, Esq., 57, Threadmedie-street.

BROKEN —Peter Watson, Esq., 57, Threadmedie-street.

BROKEN —Peter Watson, Esq., 57, Threadmedie-street.

SEGENTARY—Mr. William Evans.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Evans.

OFFICES,—No. 9, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Applications are yet required for the 2000 shares unsold; the whole must be applied for prior to an allotment being made.

The capital of the sompany is 250,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each, whereupon a deposit of £5 per share is to be paid, and the remainder called for as required for the mining operations, by instalments not exceeding 2s. 6d, per share, and that at intervals of not less than three months.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the offices of the company.

WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL PROCESS,

REDUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORESREDUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORESPATENTERS—Matt. French Wagstaffe, Esq., M.R.C.S., Walcot-place West, Lambeth;
John William Perkins, Esq., M.R.C.S., Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

Licenses will be granted to mine owners and mining companies for the adoption of
the process on terms which may be obtained on application to the patentes, at No. 2,
Popfar-terrace, Poplar; or to the solicitor, Thomas Lee, Esq., 36, Moorgate-street.

LATE.—The BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have few ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN, of the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for ship-ment from their depôt at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all sizes. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Edwards, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

orders to be addressed to Mr. Enwanns, manager, Royal State Quarries, Bangor.

LATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATE and SLAB COMPANY.

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY.

(IMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestinlog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the rallway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in anywher voin. The MACHNO SLAB as are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

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To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slaped,

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slaped, and the reached the same to the excellence to a give and the same to the accessing the exception to a give a machine the total carnal slate of the same to th

To the Proprietors of the Machno Siate and Siab Quarties.

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The cause of the failure hitherto of the established gold mining companies has not

(if they think fit) to allot to each of the sharsholders of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company one free share for every four shares of this company subscribed for by him.

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the example of the Bank of England, which closed some, but retained me branches.

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1856

CIEN

A., P.R.S., of Octobe

P.R.S., 62,

R.S. S. Binds, in An

ractical Galks, Espire

HAIRMAN

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DLE STE IDEND IDEND

the PURA NUFACTUR COMPANIE

THE MINING JOURNAL

Original Correspondence.

THE NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS.

THE NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS.

Several of your correspondents seem anxious in this matter to mounsel by words without understanding; I think it, therefore, is while to indicate their more prominent and intelligible errors, being with Mr. Truran. That individual, be he who he may, who first letters patent "for purifying iron in the liquid state from the blast letters patent "for purifying iron in the liquid state from the blast letters patent and search every part of the metal prior to congelation," said by that process in converting crude pig-iron in 3, 5, 10, 20, or instea, according as the air orifices are small and numerous, or larger seer, into malleable iron, or highly decarbonised iron, without any at that contained in the liquid iron itself, and without labour, is the raid the sole proprietor of the greatest invention in metallurgy. where whether he performs the act in a "colander," in a vessel, in a se in the crown of his hat; it signifies nothing what is the name, position, material, or arrangement of the place where the iron is so consided without fuel and without labour. I defy all the subtlety of the present Lord Chancellor downwards, or whoever chattered is, or drove a quill in an attorney's den, to invalidate such a patent from the present Lord Chancellor downwards, or whoever chattered is, or drove a quill in an attorney's den, to invalidate such a patent from the best coke fuel that can be procured, or with the is subjected to the downward action of the blast during two hours most severely scorehing labour in the cycle of iron manipulations, their run out, to be again subjected to two hours more intense labour paddling-furnace, is either writing for writing sake or somothing. The theory of infusible oxide being blown up in sparks into the elescending in the form of molten globules of protoxide, will commiss! upon its merits, but it elucidates nothing: supposing it could add doceur, both in the old refinery and the new refinery what However, Mr. Truran's remark, that charcoal iron is iron made fur Several of your correspondents seem anxious in this matter to

and in the least altered by the name of the patentee, nor whether was any patentee at all.

Truran advances a considerable mistake in supposing that I claimed the father the invention of that process of iron making still adsimmany countries where wood charcoal abounds, which previous summon date, some three or four centuries ago, of the invention of standling furnace, was, it is believed, the sole process in use over red for making iron from the days of Tubal Cain. My father was old as that artificer. What I indicated was his attempt, first made it, immediately after the development of the Lavoiserian chemistry, it is principles to the then utterly blind and empirical practices of asing, by deoxidating rich ores in a separate vessel or chamber, and redding them in an air-furnace. Mr. Truran ought to make himself inted with his subject before he attempts to write on important questies what I have expressed.

reding them in an air-furnace. Mr. Turan ought to make himself inted with his subject before he attempts to write on important question of practical intelligence and experience will understand and six what I have expressed.

Faquirer will devote the same pains to calculating the amount of feedoped in the combustion of 1 lb. of iron by the solidification squivalent of oxygen, as he has embarked in calculating the heat dy the combustion of 1 lb. of each into carbonic acid gas, he may din bringing himself into light out of the darkness he complains of ag. Indeed, many of your correspondents might elucidate their remainded in the same of the greatest of writers, and must not be set that Butler was one of the greatest of writers, and must not be set with the paternity of doggered.

**To be set these small deer, I cannot but express surprise that the anire, philanthrophic Mr. Bridges Adams should write in such a inguinformed manner on this simple invention, smothering it in sous matter, which goes far to compensate the economy of extra-field. For instance, could he prove that a succession of small light requiring to be driven much faster to obtain the same speed of exception of the same speed of exception of the same speed of exception of the same income of hands, what at to do with the new invention? Such a millife of any service might been put up at any forge, at any time since puddling and rolling set invented. But, besides the innumerable extravagances of these speciation of the human race by a reduction of 22, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 22, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 22, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 22, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 22, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 22, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 32, per ton in the greateration of the human race by a reduction of 32, per ton in the same speciates w

ESSEMER'S IMPROVED MODE OF REFINING IRON.

—I availed myself, on Friday last, of the public invitation of Messrs.

Ber and Longsdon, to visit Baxter House, and inspect their new pro
Operation, and found there assembled some 70 or 80 of the most emienous connected with the manufacture of iron,—that metal which, in of importance to the wants of civilised man, causes all other to sink into comparative insignificance. The great conward protection of the age—our railroads, our steam-engines, and the thousand appeared that the construction of the dependent of the control of the contr is now the work of days. The extended use of this, the most imit of all the materials on the earth's surface—iron—will cause a man the total the materials on the earth's surface—iron—will cause a man the baye actually lived to the age of 150, in comparison to the slow and of his ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this ancestors. Mr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the stone of this of this ancestors. Wr. Bessemer has, no doubt, schieved, by the same fixed by a coordance with the strangular than the same fixed by a coordance with the strangular than the same successfully applied his talents. At Baxter House I was a looker-on, gathering information from the many practical remarks and same strangular than the same successfully applied his talents. At Baxter House I was a looker-on, gathering information from the many practical remarks and same strangular than the same successfully applied his talents. At Baxter House I was a looker-on, gathering information from the many practical remarks and same strangular than the same s

ratus. The sir was received into a boller-shaped vessel, thus to requiste a constant uniform pressure, which I should suppose was about 10 lbs. to the equare inch. From this vessel the main pipe was conveyed to the pipes, the nonzel of which are composed of fire-day. It make the presence of militable incs, under certain of the pipes, the nonzel of which are composed of fire-day in make the presence of militable incs, under certain of the main of the thin cat-from plate [right under the hearthcloin, but ever the fable blood of ordinary place for the pipes, the nonzel of which are composed of fire-day complete—for thinging the iron into a modes state—it was run into a "ladde," where it is a way to be a supplication of the presence of the pipes of the pipes, the pipes, the nonzel of the pipes of the

BESSEMER'S NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS.

BESSEMER'S NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS.

Sra,—Bessemer's patent for refining fron seems to be the all-engrossing subject of theiron trade. If it can be successfully carried out, it will effect a most important change in the process of manufacturing iron, more advantageous to the consumer than to the ironmaster. In a scientific point of view there is nothing objectionable in it, the affinities of the elementary atoms of sir and metalbeing successfully brought into action, and the carbon and metallic alloys consequently rapidly removed. There, however, appears to be considerable misunderstanding as to the source of the great heat to which the iron requires to be elevested to continue the faison of the metal when deprived of its carbon, in which state it is highly refractory to the action of heat. The patentes and most of your correspondents attribute it to the carbon in the iron. Although there is no doubt but some heat is generated by that substance, there can be no question but the proportion due to its very insignificant, compared to that produced by the combustion of the iron, which produces the most intense heat—much greater than can be readily obtained in a common furnace. It must, however, be borne in mind that the heat thus generated is produced by means of a most expensive fuel, on the extent of the consumption of which must in some measure depend the success which will attend the development of the process. In the experiment exhibited on Aug. 22, it is stated 6 ews. 3 qrs. 18 hs. of iron was run into the refinery, which, having been submitted to the action of blast of 8 hs. per inch pressure for 24 minutes, was run into ingots in the state of fine steet, weighing fewts., thus showing a loss of 3 qrs. 18 hs., or upon 20 ewts. a loss of 3 cwts. 0 qr. 4 lbs.

It is much to be regretted there was no experiment made to show the quality of this fine steel, or that it was steel at all, for in the shoence of proof of any kind, it is quite open to the inference that it was succeed. From the great heat necessary to m

BESSEMER'S NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS. V

-Mr. Bessemer's plans are being canvassed in right earnest. Since my pre vious letter, your Journal displays a communication from Mr. Beasemer's deductions; another from Mr. Truran, calling in question their correctness; and others from "No Chemist," "Inquirer," and "Q. C.," pregnant with sound sense. The array is too great for Mr. David Mushet, and your last contains a letter from him, half apologetical, half explanatory, of his previous unqualified praise. This unqualified praise, he informs us, was given on the strength of the assertion (of Mr. Bessemer) that it is pure malleable iron in complete liquidity that is run into the moulds—a direct admission, on Mr. Mushet's part, that he may have taken an exaggerated view of the question. The allusion to "gold grinding" is rather indelicate of Mr. Mushet, with the knowledge which we have of Mr. Bessemer's discoveries in this line only ten or twelve years ago.

We are told that those who have shown the absence of novelty in blowing into from have not yet formed an idea of what the invention is. Three weeks ago, Mr. Mushet's tasted that forcing air through the molten from was the masterpiece of the invention; in the tried hard to arrive at Mr. Mushet's amended opinion of the invention, but without much success. His words have only one meaning, and that is—the invention is not distinguished from previous invontions by anything in particular but by everything in general.

Mr. Mushet smale, of decommends

is not distinguished from previous inventions by anything in particular but by everything in general,

Mr. Mushet speaks of decomposing water, a matter which I never once alluded to, and is in high give with his misrepresentation. Will be tell us where the latent heat of high-pressures steam goes to if it does not enter the iron f and will be explain the higher heat of the steam puddling furnose? I can easily tell him the quantity of onygen in I toot of air at 10 lbs. and i frost of steam at 35 lbs. With a barometer at 50° and thermometer as 50° each toot of air at 10 contain 202 grains of oxygen; according to Watt and others, I foot of steam at that pressure contains more than 700 grains of oxygen. Mr. Mushet has got to brush up his "pseudo chemistry" a little, and his arithmetic a great deal, if these questions of his are to be taken as a sample of ability.

Mr. W. B. Adams endeavours to prove that Mr. Nasmyth was the first to propose

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sin,—I ery you merey to "A Miner," for saying it to be a gross absurdity to subscribe 300,0004, or suchidos, for smelting operations, when less than one-half would suffice; but I am not so sure he can escape the imputation, when he proposes amalgamation of such conflicting interests as the miners and manufacturers, it being the object of the one to buy copper as cheaply, and of the other to sell it as dearly, as possible. I cannot imagine how he would propose to make them harmonise. There is something more than absurd, it is downright Guikotic, to attempt to drive the present amelters out of the market, and may be aptly illustrated by a quotation from George Colman, of facetious memory:—"For what's impossible can't be, and never comes to pass."
What is it, after all, that "Miner" such his confrerse complain of? I will not stop to ask whether justly so or not—why that the miners, manufacturers, and the public generally, suffer under the dictatorship of the smelters' association, who regulate prices as they deem it expedient and proper to do; but will admit it to be an evil—a most crying one, if you please. Does "A Miner," however, propose the right way to remedy it, and is there no other than the one he suggests, of direct antagonism to an united and powerful phalanz, and by a heavy sacrifice of money? The question, fortunately, does not turn on whether "Miner" may think me a stupid or a clear fellow; but let me tell him he may avoid such antagonism and sacrifice of cash, and yet stulify the circulars of the association, if such be, as I preaume, his object. I am not so sure, by-the-bye, that the miners suffer much under the present system—" London Consumer" says they do not; but, by a very simple operation in the market, it is possible to deprive them of this power of regulating prices, and even reducing their profits to a minimum rate, but I am by no means certain that thejminers would benefit by doing either.

In conclusion, "A Miner" will permit me to remind him of an exclamation of Mirabe

THE "GREAT EASTERN," OR MAMMOTH IRON STEAMER, NOW BUILDING AT MILLWALL.

THE "GREAT EASTERN," OR MAMMOTH IRON STEAMER, NOW BUILDING AT MILLWALL.

Sin,—I have to thank you for the high culogium you were pleased to pass upon the model and drawing for my improvements in the mechanical construction in the art of iron ship-building; and as those remarks in your Journal of the 6th inst, draw a comparison between my plan and the Great Eastern, as not being up to the times in her mechanical construction, I must, out of justice to the mechanical construction; and rather than have, by any unforcessen chance, a mistake made now, which could not reasily be remedied when completed, prompts me to divulge that which will turn out to be what that ship is deficient of; not that I would make any remark about the mechanical talent of the gentlemen, whoever they may be, connected with her construction, as not being up to their work, or that the ship is not strong enough to do her work when isunched.

Last week, I had the pleasure of meeting one of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, and that gentleman, having been in his earlier days a master mariner, is now a shipowner. I showed him the same model and drawing as exhibited at your office; he similated this communication by showing how the Great Eastern and that gentleman, thaving been in his earlier days a master mariner, is now a shipowner. I showed him the same model and drawing as exhibited at your office; he similated this communication by showing how the Great Eastern ought to have been built—that is, if it he the wish of the directors to be up to, and not (as they unquestionably are) behind, the times in the scientific and mechanical art of ship-building. The Great Eastern's construction, after your lucid remarks, I will conclude this communication by showing how the Great Eastern ought to have been so attached and secured, as if, in appearance to the casual observer, it was one piece, without a joint. Hence, rigidity would be entire, the plates jump, or carvel jointed to it, without filling up slips; and being thus united by the rivets, it wo

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The late destructive boller explosions at Bury, and other places, Stn.—The late destructive boiler explosions at Bury, and other places, causes me to call your attention to my safety boiler (see your advertising columns, &c.), which was proved last December before some of the most experienced engineers of the day, and which stood a test of ten times the pressure of what was given as the bursting pressure at the Bury explosion. Now, it appears very clear that three-fourths of the boilers now at work in this country will not stand more than a few pounds over their daily working pressure it this is an alarming state of things at this time of the 19th century. If a safety valve gets fast, or is over-weighted, off goes the boiler, like a powder magazine.

Windsor Bridge Iron-works, Pendicton, near Manchester, Sept. S.

VALVE REGULATORS FOR STEAM-ENGINES.

Sin,—Being much engaged in the construction of steam-engines, I naturally which every invention calculated to increase their efficiency which may be brought before

Mr. W. H. Adams noted wrote to prove that Mr. Namyth was the first to propose the passing of a vapour through iron to purify it, and the latter modestly assumes to himself the oradis. On surning to the Meshanders' Magasine for Oct., 1849, I find patentees olaiming "the use of steam forced upon, or into, or in contact with, the malted iron in the refinery and pudding hurnaces." After this extract I should like the set that the United States Commissioner of Patents refused him protection, because of the care that the United States Commissioner of Patents refused him protection, because of the care that the United States Commissioner of Patents refused him protection, because of the care the nature of Mr. Nasmyth's claim to originality. I may remark, that the United States Commissioner of Patents refused him protection, because of the care the nature of Mr. Nasmyth's claim to originality. I may remark, that the United States Commissioner of Patents refused him protection, because of the care the nature of Mr. Nasmyth is care to the several patented by his letters in the Times, Mr. Adams must be an able professor of the art known in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping." The removed Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping." The removed Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping." The remove and Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping." The remove and Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping," The remove and Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping," The remove and Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping," The remove and Barrons in volyar pariance as "battering," class "copping," The remove description of course, but which he can be appointed to the patents of the several patents of the patents of t

vided there be any difference between the two inventions, I am convinced you will afford Mr. Lloyd the opportunity of claiming for such improvements so he may be entitled to, whereby he will, at least, receive the honour of being the first inventor of such improvements, and have the satisfaction of seeing his invention rendered serviceable to the public.—Staffordshire, Sept. 10.

ENGINEER.

THE SUBMERSION OF THE SOUTH TAMAR MINE.

Sin,—Although it appears this mine is submerged, it does not necessarily follow tha it cannot be redeemed. I do not address you with the intention of finding fault, there will be plenty else to do that; but my object is to suggest a remedy. It was natura

it cannot be redeemed. I do not address you with the intention of finding fault, there will be plenty else to do that; but my object is to suggest a remedy. It was natural senough for the manager, on first learning the sato unding news, to think it a hopeless case, but I am glad to find that ose at least of the shareholders (Mr. Hill), at the user-ing, on Thursday, held a different opinion. There is no reason why the mine may not be cleared, and worked with as much success as ever. Even if no easier way of stopping the breach could be found, it could be effectually done by dropping a tube into the river, upon the hole, sufficiently large to cover it, when all the water which night be expected within the tube could, with certainty, he overcome, and the breach securely built up with granite—taking care, of course, to get a solid foundation. There would be no insuperable difficulty in doing all this, or in effectually keeping out the water after the mine is once again cleared.

Many years ago, at Parr, there was an iron shaft put down in the sea, and a mine effectually worked against greater difficulties than could be experienced in the River Tamar. I need not refer to the Saltsab-bridge affair, known to everybody, for whatever is done at the South Tamar Mine must be on more economical principles than railway engineers sometimes work upon, or it is better left alone. With regard to keeping the water back after the mine is once forked, there need be no fear about that; there is a large mine in this county now working, with which I happen to be much acquainted, where a good granite wall, in the 80 fm, level, keeps back all the water seamulated in a part of the mine at present idle, and all to the add, in a large shaft and extensive workings. Now here is a body of water 80 fm, high, kept back effectually, and without danger; and there is no reason why five times 86 fathous might not be kept back in the same manner. But the Tamar, at the point of the breach, cannot be approaching a quarter of 90 fm, and all to the add

THE SUBMERSION OF THE SOUTH TAMAR MINE.

SIR,—At the time of myladdressing you, last week, I had not seen the report of the meeting of shareholders held on Sept. 4. By the account furnished in your Journal of Sept. 6, I was surprised to find that Captain Wolferstan considered the property meeting of shareholders held on Sept. 4. By the account furnished in your Journal of Sept. 6, I was surprised to find that Captain Wolferstan considered the property "irredecemable." Although he admitted that he thought it possible the water might be "pumped and dammed out for a time," yet he thought it would "probably break through again." If Capt. Wolferstan considers it possible to drain the mine and stop, the fracture, he certainly ought to have sufficient confidence in his engineering abilities to effectually stop the leak, and, as far as human foresight could, prevent a recurrence. If in Captain Wolferstan's opinion the mine cannot be worked profit-ably, I think he would have acted wiser, and exhibited more moral courage, had he admitted at once to the meeting that such was the case. But there were share-holders present who preferred adopting a different course to that suggested by the manager and Chairman, and prudently considering that "two heads were better than one," proposed that an engineer be called in to assist Captain Wolferstan in recovering the mine. Mr. Editor, there is no engineering talear required, at least for the present, as I perceive no great difficulty to encounter. Captain Wolferstan is represented to have stated, in answer to a shareholder, that "the mine was very extensive, and it would take nearly two years to pump out the water, for which they would require 3000 or 4000 tons of coais; and as the mine was drowned, it would require also not coais; and as the mine was drowned, it would require also not coais; and as the mine was drowned, it would require also not coais; and as the mine was drowned, it would require also more more than the same of the captain, and think it best to abandon the mine, realise the assets, and divide the balance. You also state that "a few month since 80,000f, worth of silver-lead ores were discovered and laid open, a great part of which is consequently lost." At the time the water broke in "120 tons were lying broken underground, and ready to be brought t

INSPECTOR OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES-SOUTH TAMAR MINE, AND ITS SUBMERSION.

INSPECTOR OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES—SOUTH

TAMAR MINE, AND ITS SUBMERSION.

Sin,—I noticed the remarks of "Looker-on," respecting its being the duty of Mr. Wolferstan to survey the mine, but I am of a different opinios. Mr. Wolferstan may be a very good purser or manager, but he would be quite out of his element if called on to go through all the old backs in South Tamar, and examine them as to their security against the bed of the river; in fact, he could not doe. If he saw them he would not even know whether they were secure or not, which requires the keen eye of a real practical man to detect. It is more the duty of the managing syent than Mr. Wolferstan. We might say Mr. Wolferstan should have called the managing agent's attention to it, but provided they had been ever so attentive and watchful such a few cwits. of ore. It often happens that good bunches of lead ran up close to the sediment of seas and rivers. Wheal Golden was sholed to the seal in this way, and it is not unlikely South Tamar was holed to the mad by the men, by stealth, and it may have taken months to break it through.

The only sure plan that I know of to prevent such a catastrophe, is for the managing captain and the lord's agent to thoroughly examine the backs, and have them all securely timbered up, then put in firm dams in the upper levels and in the winzes, which would keep men from going there, and prevent accidents in case of its breaking away. I should not be surprised if 1001, well laid out would have saved this mine.

I quite agree with "Looker-on" respecting the necessity of an inspector of Cornish and Devon mines being appointed. I survey more mines than any man in England, therefore I have an opportunity of judging of the utility of an handertor of Lorente and the reservation of human life. For instance, under the present lax system, I find ladder ways in mines generally badly kept, and deep shafts often without a hand-rail at the foot of the ladder, and not a sollar in the shaft to catch a man, stones, or whatever may fall.

MR. JEHU HITCHINS AND WHEAL EMMA.

MR. JEHU HITCHINS AND WHEAL EMMA.

Sin,—I felt rather surprised at your omitting my letter in reply to Mr. Hitchins, and more so on seeing your remarks last week. In my first letter I only said, that at Wheal Emma they had not "the right man in the right piace," which is nothing more than any man interested has a right to say, especially when he knows such to be a fact. In reply to this, you printed Mr. Hitchins's lotter, evading the point at issue—Wheal Emma—and introducing other subjects, or rather making questionable statements; therefore, I consider I was entitled to space for my retort, which contained nothing but facts, which I can prove. Your not publishing my reply was far from giving me a fair channer; besides, it contained matter that the shareholders should have been made acquainted with before the meeting took place, then they would have been prepared to scrutinise the proceedings, and have satisfied themselves whether they have the "right man in the right place." Such disclosures often prove whether they have the "right man in the right place." Such disclosures often prove about to mining, and should be done in every mine where things are not going right. I made my charges boildly, and supressly to give Mr. Hitchins a fair channe to meet them. On account of the non-appearance of my letter I attended the meeting, where I publicly made every charges it contained.

Now, I assert that when the shares are in the market I have a right to bring these things before the shareholders and the public—us I had no right to attend the meeting, not being a shareholder; and particularly so after your publishing Mr. Hitchins's I attended the meeting on behalf of several shareholders, where I made my statements in fall, and called on Mr. Hitchins of his reply, but he could not confrate a single one of the charges. I could say a deal more, but fur the present let this suffice.

WHEAL CAROLINE (Parish of Constants).

WHEAL CAROLINE (PARISH OF CONSTANTINE).

WHEAL CAROLINE (PARISH OF CONSTANTINE).

Sin,—You fild me the favour to insert in the Journal of Mareh \$1, 1835, a latter bearing my initials, and in which I referred, amongst other matters, to the non-payment of the miners' wages at this mine. I have now to apprize you that the poor men have lately reserved a "compromised balance" of their claim, and have had to allow have lately reserved a "compromised balance" of their claim, and have had to allow Meston, of 1, Dunater-court, Minding-lane, as their agent, to pay the debts proved Meston, of 1, Dunater-court, Minding-lane, as their agent, to pay the debts proved men the standard of 1, Dunater-court, and the miners, having appeared before the Registrar lest in the Standards of the standard of the present year a proposal, emanating from a party under whose management the men's pay was permitted to get in arrear, and whose services and demand, it now furns out, the company repaidiate and reject, was made to the effect that they should accept a portion (i.e. in It, as a balance, and thinking, doubtless, that it would be advisable up speeds to these conditions rather than employ legal measures, with a view of enfording insigh demand in full, somesused to the terms; and from their provide court account a reduction has been made for "discount, as a greed," of 1911 its 15-d., or sery nearly one-third. Now, I would submit that, as the outlay at Wheal Caroline has been emparatively small—a shaft sunk 15 or 14 fins., as addit classed a chort distance, a small engine hired, and

the building an engine-house, involving altogether an expenditure of, perhaps, 2001. or 7001.—to have kept the poor mess without their money for more than two years, and then have made this compounding bargain, is, to say the least, a very unusual.

and then have made this compounding bargain, is, to say the least, a very unusual and then have made this compounding bargain, is, to say the least, a very unusual and inconsiderate course.

The blacksmith is the village, to whom the mine was indebted about 184., came to London in January last, hoping to have seen Mr. William Leslie, a shareholder, and residing, I am told, at Aberdeen, whose engagements frequently brought him to town, and who, it appears, has been known to the miners as a kind-hearted and considerate gentleman, and endeavour to obtain through him a settlement of his own and the other labourers' demand. Unfortunately, the journey was a fruitiess one. Mr. Leslie did not appear to have been in London at the time of Mr. Smith's visit, and his claim, as well as other tradesmen's, has been reduced in the same ratio as the miners'. — Camberscell, Sept. 9.

TREATMENT OF AURIFEROUS MINERALS, &c.

TREATMENT OF AURIFEROUS MINERALS, &c.

Sin,—I am sorry to find your correspondent, Mr. W. Radley, has taken up my observations with regard to his "Canno of Criticism" in souncordial aspirit. I think, after his soliciting contributions to and corrections of it, he has no right to complain of having suggestions and objections effered in reference to it. My observations respecting Mr. Bessemer's discovery may or may not be "bosh;" the result will prove it. I am not foothardly enough to condemn it before it has been fairly tried. Mr. W. Radley's defence of Canon 5 will also apply to oil, yet no one can argue thence that water shows any tendency to we to il. As to my remarks on Art. 6, Mr. Radley lays down that the trituration is to be "with any indifferent body in a seef-state, therefore the temperature cannot be supposed above 112 *Pah,, at which, mercury is calidated noontact with air, and my remarks will be fully borne out by experienced practical men, who have had the management of amaignantion processes, either for silver or gold, that the greater the heat developed during the process the greater will be the loss. With reference to the exidation of mercury in contact with air, at ordinary temperatures, I may observe that it is well known to parties in the habit of opening the iron bottles of mercury which some from Almaséen and elsewhere, that i large quantity of black oxide is always awinming on its surface. My remarks as to the temperature at which mercury is reducible from its oxides, due, may not be exact, but they are supported by iberthier, in his Traisit des Bessis par la Pois Biole, and with regard to Art. 7, if Mr. Radley will consult irande's Chessistry, he will find that peroxide of mercury may be produced by retaining that metal at nearly its boiling point for a long period.

Until Mr. Radley condescends to inform the public what process he intends adopting for deuting gold ores, he ought not to expect they can be ware whether he intends and provided the subject of the point provided of the period

QUARTZ CRUSHING IN AUSTRALIA.

QUARTZ CRUSHING IN AUSTRALIA.

Sin,—By the last arrivals from Melbourne, dated the 9th, and Heidelberg the 6th June last, I am put in possession of the actual condition of the prospects of quarts mining in Australia. Mr. Wm. Hardy asys—"Now, with respect to your machines for the diggings here, you are the best judge of their powers; I do not doubt their capacity and effectiveness, and will assume that they will steadily perform the amount of work stated. No machine, then, at present introduced will compete with them."
"Noxt, as to the richness and quantity of quarts to be obtained. For the richness of the quarts, I may state that, from all I can learn in the short time I have been here, it ranges from 6 ozs. to even 60 ozs., even 160 ozs. and 200 coss. to the con, and that not from specimen pieces or picked lots, but by thousands of toss. I may here state that I did not believe the accounts I had read of the richness of these veins, but I can no lon er doubt it, as I have it from evidence the most trustworthy, besides its being a fact of general notoriety. As to the quantity, I believe it to be without limit. If any of your machines should arrive in the colony before the coming apring and summer, before the year expires we should be resping a golden harvest. You may safely depend on Mr. McArthur receiving a great many orders as soon as his machine has been seen at work, and that people know what it can do and does."

"We are very anxious for the arrival of your machine, so that we may set to work. Its reputation is, indeed, very great."

From James McArthur, Esq., dated Heidelberg, June 6: "I have taken all the necessary steps for securing your patest here. I have a great many orders booked for your machinery the moment it goes to work, so as to convince the miners that it will do what is elaimed for it."

"There are no machines yet in the colony that can crush and amalgamate over 5 tons in 34 hours, and all perform the work imperfectly. I enclose you spoulation here you cannot turn over a piece without seeing

THE GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA.

Siz,—I have lately returned from the Bendigo diggings, the most important as regards quarts reefs. Strange as it may appear, on the Bendigo there is not one efficient machine applicable either to crushing or amaignmaning the mountains of quartic quarried and unquarried. This fact likewise applies to every digging in Victoria. The system of amaignmanish of more particularly, is wretchedly defective. My object is, if possible, through the medium of your widely circulated Journal, to draw the attention of parties in this country, who have within their power the means of remedying this great evil, with eminent advantage to themselves, and at the same time render immense and superior assistance to the hard-working digger. Efficient machinery to answer every purpose is readily obtainable in this country. I cannot presume to occupy your valuable columns with details, but will state as my opinion, founded on experience, that machinery applicable for the purpose would repay the outly in twelve months. Inasmoch that it is a well-ascertained fact that the digger loses, by the bad machinery now in use, from one-quarter to one-third of his hard earnings, surely a remedy can be found in the shape of individual or joint enterprise. But the increased fertility of the gold fields also becomes a subject worthy the serious consideration of Government, when we consider that Victoria alone produces relous consideration of Government, when we consider that Victoria alone produces relous consideration of Government, when we consider that Victoria alone produces relous consideration of work the same labour, it would produce from 15,000,000. It is foot only the duty but the interest of this country, to use every means fully to develop the resources of the gold fields, and also to protect and encourage the hard-working minor.

Irrespective of my own experience, I am in possession of most reliable evidence, from eminent colonial engineers and others, as to the want of machinery. Gold produce from eminent col

Srz, — I will not occupy your valuable space by saying anything about the formation of this company—suffice it to say that the last siz years have been spent in something

of this company—suffice it to say that the last six years have been spent in something like the following way:—
In the first year, or a little more, the shareholders were amused with the statements made to the directors by Sir Somebody Something, the company's titled agent, and the payments for his travelling and tavern expense at San Francisco, his voyage to England and back again, and the like; and promises of what could be done were made

England and used again, and the like; and promises of what could be done were made by the directors.

The second year, or theresbouts, the water drowned the machinery, and everything except the agent, and this was the assigned cause for the non-payment of "enough to make our fortunes;" but, meanwhile, tavern bills were going on at San Francisco, and the directors gave promises of the future.

In the third year there was a total want of water, and thus our fortunes were left high and dry; but bills did not decrease at San Francisco, and the directors still as-sured us of success.

sured us of success.

In the fourth year the agent "outrun the constable," mortgaged the company's land, which the directors quietly put up with, and the is, a share scheme was concected by the directors, who induced many to contribute, upon their assurance that the rest would do the like. This was found to be all gammon, and at the yearly meeting the directors stated that they thought they had the means of raising the money, if the shareholders gave them permission to do so. This was naturally granted, but it turned out to be something like advising a man to escape from a fire by jumping

it turned out to be something like advising a man to essape from a fire by jumping out of a second floor window. The directors went to an assurance office, and insured lives, at an annual expense of 28d; odd, besides stamps for policies, and considerable costs on both sides, and, therefore, instead of 4000, being received, it fell short several hundred pounds. There is not the slightest imputation against the insurance office, which is most respectable.

In the fifth year, notwithstanding their funny way of borrowing money upon 16 lives, the directors foundshay could not get on, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report. The committee's attention was not called to "what had been done," but to "what could be done," and it appearing that the company possessed quarte enough to yield about 50001, the committee recommended sufficient funds to be raised to meet the difficulties, and they subscribed most liberally themselves. The shareholders responded to the call, and large sums were sent over, but the quartz did not yield one-half the supposed value.

* If it requires any further proof of the uiter worthlosaness of the detresting remarks made by Mr. Radley, I could furnish them; I however, the above extracts must cause him to feel confused and shashed at such an uiter abandonment of the truth. The case is much aggravated from the fact of his having an invention of his own. I have no objection to the truth being biasomed to the world; but for the maileious, mersenary, and parsimonious breath of rivairy to resort to the foulest means of defanation. I cannot submit to with impunity; nor will I case to expose unth corrupt conduct until I have a public avowal of the wrong committed. Your readers will not fall to discover the motive which has prompted Mr. Radley to such an unwarrantable procedure.

This brings us down to the sixth year, when the directors, finding these stranded, they call a meeting of the shareholders, to lay the affairs before as either then knew their own position, or they did not; but the Chairma to Cocker, making the company in debt about 10,0004, including a sum of due to themselves for salaries, of which net more than 6001, including a sum of due to themselves for salaries, of which net more than 6001, including a sum of due to themselves for salaries, of which net more than 6001, and say of due to themselves for salaries, of which net more than 6001, including a sum of such as one of the auditors, refused to attest the directore's statement and unless the above sum of 32581, less 6001, was inserted as a claim, and not a rate sheet. Thus for six long years have we been kept upon promises, and a new of the directors may have been unable to control certain events in states of the directors may have been unable to control certain events in states of 16 lives (a perfect waste of money), they should have gone to the situation of 16 lives (a perfect waste of money), they should have gone to the situation holder will look back and say, as did that beautiful poct, Virgil — Here of 16 lives (a perfect waste of money), they should have gone to the situation holder will look back and say, as did that beautiful poct, Virgil — Here of 16 lives (a perfect waste of money), they should have gone to the situation holder will look back and say, as did that beautiful poct, Virgil — Here of 16 lives (a perfect waste of money), they should have gone to the situation holder will look back and say, as did that beautiful poct, Virgil — Here of 16 lives (a perfect waste of money), they should have gone to the biarcholder in the situation, they will have the benefit of everything upon which apwards of 50 been expended. It is admitted that the machinery is good, and in the keep that the situation of the works after some year about it, and the travelling expenses of the titled agent have been stopped, because

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN COMPANY.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN COMPANY.

Sin,—I and many others were rejoiced to see, by your last Journal, that ditor (Mr. Coombe) of the Anglo-Californian Company promised to address subjects connected with the company. I trust the shareholders at large we fore, pauses, and not permit their property to be handed over to the direct dealt with as they choose, because, at a late meeting, it was proposed as by two of themselves, that such should be done.

Those gentiemen, as far as I understand it, state that the company is England 14,0001, but have 10001. In California; and of the balance they also the company is the state of the company is the directors asked for might have been obtained," and that many shareholder in the state of the number) believed then, and now, that they did not receive that the shares had risen in the market, from the directors circulating amongst holders an extract from "a private letter from Sir H. Huntley to the Chile hards and the shares had risen in the market, from the directors circulating amongst holders an extract from "a private letter from Sir H. Huntley to the Chile plying that the shares (alluding to some shares given to him, Sir H. Huntley to the Chile plying that the shares (alluding to some shares given to him, Sir H. Huntley to the Chile plying that the shares (alluding to some shares given to him, Sir H. Huntley to the Chile plying that the shares (alluding to some shares given to him, Sir H. Huntley to the Chile plying that the shares of those directors who, having had thousands to be proved to the content of the directory, must have soid at that price.*

True it is, therefore, that a much larger amount of capital was raisel, be case went into the pockets of those directors who, having had thousands of the price of the content of the state of the content of

when the tast are responsed by the desired of the reserve and others me half; this will give us a pairty margin of 30001, and we will sprind ye with pleasure."

Now, Sir, I beg you to refer to the report dated Aug., 1835. There ye laid down that 33001, was wanted for repairing and working expenses in that such sum would be ample for every purpose up to Now, 1855; the was raised, all but 4401, and that they felt warranted in stating that would be paid by Christmas, 1855, there it is ruled that a further 13,001, sure rearry on the works, with which "they will commence operations me favourable ausplese;" whilst we are assured that all the (late) Aughot Company could not get cheap and did not know, the same people now most and can get cheap.

Are the shareholders so enamoured of the past, or so wondrous confidure, to go on thus? What guarantee have we that there will be a moned, practical policy adopted? That correct estimates, based on soud and experience, are presented to us? Let us, Sir, have a fair programme standing, and time to consider it, before we give our property away, or si ther capital, it may be, to "gang the same gait."—Sept. 9.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Foulkes, 0id km Tuesday, Mr. P. D. Hanow in the chair.

Mr. FOULES read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN regretted the small attendance, and that parties did not
ward to look after their own property, more particularly when the que
decided was whether they should wind-up the company or go on. Hay
upon the secretary to read the report of Capts. Hancock and Dunstas, as is
from Mr. Browne.

decided was whether they should wind-up the company or go on. here upon the secretary to read the report of Capts. Hancock and Dunsta, as a from Mr. Browne.

Sept. 6.—There is little or no alteration since our last report in the little east, nor can we expect it until this end is driven further east. The driving the north of the little elvan is suspended for the present. The winze in the 116 is holed to the 106, and we set one new pitch to the east of this wing men, at 3s. in 1f. We commenced on Monday driving the 116 east; this men, at 3s. in 1f. We commenced on Monday driving the 116 east; this taken down, but the last produce was 5 cwts. of the per 100 sacks. We have the back of the 96 east about 2 fms., and have cut what we believe to 8s. lode, south of the slide; and from what we have seen of the lode, it is well of the per 100 sacks, and has a very strong and promising appearance. It is all in whole ground for 50 fms. high, and is unworked for 30 fms. wether and nothing has been done east, so that should this discovery nawer the preciations, in about three months from thirty to forty men may be employing this ground. This is in the regular run of the great bunch of in his lie to lower levels, and is in addition to that expected to the north of the side. It throughout the mine are quite as well as last reported, and we believe a returns will be maintained, and increased, should the present discovery equal our expectations. Our plan of operations is before you, and wis better a series and the best that can be adopted, and that, if carried out, in summitted the side of the safest and the best that can be adopted, and that, if carried out, in summitted the side of the safest and the best that can be adopted, and that, if carried out, in summitted the side of the safest and the best that can be adopted, and that, if carried out, in summitted the safest and the best that can be adopted, and that, if carried out, in summitted the safest and the best that can be adopted, and in it is a present south in the 66 fm.

1560t. 12s.: leaving warmed that, according to the accounts, vary
A Propulation observed that, according to the accounts, vary
the last month.
The Chainman said all the shareholders had been written to, with a re
they would express their opinion upon the subject of the affairs of the conthey would express their opinion upon the subject of the affairs of the conthey account was that the holders of 606 shares were in favour of windingthe result was that the holders of 606 shares were in favour of winding-

they would express their opinion upon the subject of the affairs of the content of the result was that the holders of 600 shares were in favour of winding against it.

Mr. Hissilthe said the question was whether they should go on for his wind-up!—The CEARMAN explained that, since they had received them Capt. Thomas, a discovery had been made in the back of the 96.

A PROFRIETOR considered that, at all events, the mine ought to be an another month, considering that they had a more favourable report.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the meeting should be adjourned for as suthority given to the committee to raise the funds that might be required. A PROFRIETOR was of opinion that a month was scarcely sufficient, as resolution to the effect that the meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, oct. it is committee be authorised to carry on the present operations at the min purpose of testing the value of the discovery reported by the captains in made in the 96 fm. level, and that the committee be authorised to raise it any, that may be required for that purpose.—The resolution was seconds nimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as Capt. Puckey had resigned, it was considered to engage Capt. Thomas to inspect periodically, and also that a report first should be sent weekly to the committee.

A PROFRIETOR wished to know whether the appointment would interfor Hancock, who was a most excellent man?

The CHAIRMAN assured the meeting that it would not interfere with Callwho had made great improvements in the dressing department.—The fair lutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted:—"That the meeting that we would not intended to submit a weekly report of the operations to the committee."

A PROFRIETOR having proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairm was unanimously adopted,—The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the complise was unanimously adopted,—The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the complise

in Mr. T

* I purchased from the directors some hundreds of shares at about the

9.10

WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

cly general meeting of shareholders was held at Mr. E. King's off on Thursday,—Mr. Cumberleds in the chair.

(the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, a which were confirmed. at of accounts, including July costs, was submitted, from

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cred they were in a very satisfactory condition now, and it was one of Mr. King, who had saved them altogether from litigation ounts were then unanimously adopted. mberlege, Seward, Northern, and Offord were appointed the com-ons for the ensuing three months, and Messrs. Hailet and Swonnel condings then terminated.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

meral meeting was held at the offices of the company, Broad-street

sidnesday.

Goldman said he should move that Mr. John Taylor, jun., take the isace) was in the habit of taking that position, but the time had y required all the force, energy, and exertion that could be obtained, did more conduce to the interest of the proprietors than placing Mr. air, who had throughout displayed the greatest takens in conducting

sites required all the force, energy, and exertion that could be obtained, is vould more conduce to the interest of the proprietors than placing Mr. isetair, who had throughout displayed the greatest takens in conducting of the company.

I farrow, jun., then took the chair, when Mr. Dockan (the secretary) read savening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

Tarrow, jun., then took the chair, when Mr. Dockan (the secretary) read savening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

size have called the shareholders together at this time in pursuance of the lettle last general meeting in July, that in two months much fuller insight be expected from Capt. Simmons, and the prospective financial position pay thereby be better ascertained and laid before the shareholders, and in disher promise that a call would not be made without a meeting being held, dispediments and most vexatious delays have occurred during that time, related the workings on the lodes, and kept down the raisings of ore, eached by the engine in Thompson's shad a crush of ground in the figure to the softness of the rock and decayed state of the timber, drove saveled by the engine in Thompson's shad the operations below the 50 fm that productive parts of the mine to repair the damages; meanwhile recombinated in the lower levels, so that the operations below the 50 fm the of the English miners and workmen. Some have been in the hospitul, wholly stopped. A more serious hindrance has been a gradual falling off the of the English miners and workmen. Some have been in the hospitul, should suppose the contract of the time of the contract of the co

ers for further funds, and they have decided that a can must be made so not a 7000 shares of the company, to be paid to Messrs. Glyn and Co., as 3d of November next.

As and the report embodied everything in the power of the directors he proprietors. They would remember that the board promised no call the without convening a meeting of the shareholders, and that state of warrived. A report had been generally circulated that the object of the 3w was to wind-up the concern, but that idea had never been entertained of directors. He (the Chairman) had many friends in the Cohre Combe believed were watching the winding-up the concern, which course, he hands of the directors, would not be unless guided by the opinion of ers, and it was for them to decide upon that matter. The report placed is position of the pertenencias, and they had done the best to select the position of the pertenencias, and they had done the best to select the position of the pertenencias, and they had done the best to select the position of the pertenencias, and they had done the best of select the select the position of the pertenencias, and they had done the best to select the selection of the pertenencias, and they had done the best to select the selection of the pertenencias, and they had one the best own was the properties of the prop

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hay, Oct. 21,
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captains tole
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as seconded

s considered report from d interfere

with Capt.

The follower take a person article of the capt.

That the capt.

the Chairm he complime hout this p

ria ar. Taylor, and after hearing the opinion of that gentleman he should bedon that the works be continued.

Refor wished to know what they had done at Angelita?

Riman said the returns had fallen off very much; and in the last report by Tippet, must have been exaggerated. In the 56, it was represented to wo tons per fi, and his impression was that the 44 had not been driven light part of the folde.

light part of the lode.

Another wished to know how long the call of 1l, would carry them on?

Execused they had raised 90 tons less the last six months, but calculating

to they rose 300 tons, that, in round numbers, might be estimated at 4000l.

The sould yield 700d,, and the expenses were about 150d. per month.

Annuar said they had such an extent of ground that they had great chances

Ty. He (the Chairman) was not to blame for what had taken place, for

taked to join it be objected, but was eventually induced by Baron Gold
Alderman Thompson, putting his scruples into his pocket. But still he

there were very fair chances of success.

Glossin said there was no person to blame but himself for inducing Mr.

Jin.

yin, "a (director) remarked that the shares had been as low before; but to the confidence of the board was undiminished, Baron Goldsmid said if they said the was willing to lend them 40001, or 50001. (hear), but they preferred the shareholders.

Someon observed that his confidence arose through placing implicit re-the Chairman, and of whose ability it was unnecessary to make a remark. The said the Coher Company's east within 12 feet of their ground, according to the report of the Governers.

twinded the meeting that the expenses had been cut down 30001, a-year, ed to make still greater reductions next year.

A Proprietor said he was getting sick of the affair, in consequence of so many calls. The Charman replied, that although they were annoying to him and the other nembers of the board, he could not say honestly that there was no hope of success, if so, he should come before them at one, and recommend winding-up. It was not be usual course to put to the meeting, whether the call should be made or not, because the directors had the power, but the question had been merely brought before hem as a matter of courtess.

cause the directors had the power, but the question had been merely brought before them as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Core observed that the dividends already paid amounted to more than the total capital, including the call which would be made.

A lengthened discussion ensued, during which an unanimous opinion was expressed in favour of going on, and the proceedings terminated. The business being in the nature of a consultation with the shareholders, no resolution was passed.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED has improved greatly since the usual weekly report. The lode in the 160, which is now so valuable, about 701, to 801, per fathom, has not been seen between the 40 and the 185, for the reason that the different levels between those points having been driven on what is termed the dead, or unproductive, part of the lode, a very large quantity of ore is likely to be discovered in proving this ground. The 40 is now being driven west again, and in all probability something of a satisfactory character will soon be must with. The total value of the ends now driving is 1831, per fathom, in addition to the winze, worth 721, per fathom, and a rise worth 501, per fm. It may not be uninteresting to state the gradual progress of the value of this property in the market. From Aug. 2, the advance in price has been—in four weeks 100 per cent.; one week an additional 20 per cent.; and one week an additional 235 per cent.: within six weeks, 375 per cent.

Sorthinger Consols.—On inspecting the lode as it is now seen in the shaft, it dips very slightly southward, and is very much superior to any portion of it which has been seen in the mine before—in fact, it is changing into a large champion lode, of a permanent character in depth. The 50 west is still looking very well. In the east end, the lode (if it is all of it) is still bending round more north, is larger, and contains more ore; this bend is, I believe, the precursor of the ore ground.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT is improving below the 42; and the 30, at the West Mine, is going into much better stuff. This mine is increasing the monthly samplings, and will de more so when the winze going down from the 42 is holed to the 54 fm. level.

DEVON AND COURTENAX.—In the adit level, on the north lode, the lode.

the east end, the lode (if it is all of it) still bending round more north, is larger, and contains more once; this bank is, Inbluers, the presures of the ore ground.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT is improving below the 42; and the 30, at the west Mins, is going into much better stail. This mine is increasing the monthy the 15th and the control of the control

richest mines in Cornwall.

GLENTOGHER SILVER LEAD MINE.—Mr. J. J. Gummoe has recently examined this mine, which is situated in the barony of Innishowen, county of Donegal, in the mine a slate formation, and extends over a district of \$784 acres. It is conveniently situated, having an excellent road to Qugley's Point, on Lough Poyle, only three miles distant, where the ores can be shipped, and materials for the use of the mine procured. There are at present five lodes discovered traversing the sett, one of which running north and south, and underlying 7 feet in a fathom, has been wrought on at two different periods, the first about 70 years ago, and the second very recently, but little has been done on it. It is impossible to say what quantity of or was taken away by the original workers, but there is now in the mine, raised by the present company from their limited operations, about 25 tons, which can easily be got ready for the market when the dressing-floors are completed, and the crusher already on the mine is fixed, to work which, and to sink to deeper levels, there has been a new water-wheel crected. It is estimated that 800l, will be sufficient to bring the mine into a paying state.

to a paying state.

Perran and Great Wheat Leisure.—Mossrs, Dawson and Knight are announced for sale, by auction, these mines, which are situate in the parish of an order of the parish have announced for sale, by auction, these mines, which are situate in the parish of Peranzabuloe, Cornwall. The property will be submitted in one lot, and includes the engine-houses, stack and boiler-houses, and other requisite buildings, also an 8-0-inch cylinder steam-engine and four boilers complete, one 54-inch cylinder (double) winding-engine, &c. The mines are held on leases from the Duchy of Cornwall, and have been worked four years, during which period the adventurers have expended about 33,000t. upen them.

Californian Consolidated Quartz Mining Company.—This association is constituted under the Limited Liability Act, and proposes to work the plant of the late Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company. The capital is \$3,000.t, with power to increase to 40,000t. On the sum of 22,000t. being subscribed by the shareholders of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company one free share for every four shares subscribed in this company. The present-shareholders will start in the new association with a property on which already 50,000t, has been expended; not only will they possess the machinery and mines belonging to the old association, but they will be enabled to take up any other mines in the vicinity which may be deemed worth working. Brown's Valley is well known to be one of the richest localities in California; the machinery has been fully tested, and found capable of crushing 50 tons of quarts in 30 hours, and every new improvement that may be found of utility will be adopted by the directors. The shares of the company will be transferable to bearer, but before he receives a dividend it will be necessary that he should be registered. The new company starts with great advantage, and as the directors are the same as in the former association, it shows they have confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking. A practical man is now their superintendent. Many of the extraneous expenses will be avoided, and with careful management a profitable result may confidently be looked forward to.

The London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for CALIFORNIAN CONSOLIDATED QUARTZ MINING COMPANY .- This asso-

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for no week ending September 6 were 10,729/. 14s. 3d.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERT CONSOLS.—E. Williams, Sept. 6: The sastern level is still in a very good overy look, and the ground is hard and wei, and it will yield about 10 owns, of over per fathon; in the slope in back of the same level is yield about 10 owns, of over per fathon; No. 1 stope, it hack of same level, will yield 3 owns, of over per fathon; No. 1 stope, it hack of same level, will yield 3 owns, of over per fathon; No. 1 stope, it hack of same level, will yield 3 owns, of over per fathon; No. 1 stope, it hack of same level, will yield 3 owns, of over per fathon; No. 1 stope, it has one of the level of the same level of yield 3 owns, of the same level is yield 3 owns, of the same level is yield 3 owns, of the same level 3 owns, of the

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Sept. 9: In the 10, driving west, on the caunter, the lodie is 1½ ft. wide, producing I ton of ore per fm. No siteration in any set on Saturday last to four men, at 6s. 8d. in 1½.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Sept. 9: At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 118, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of nundic and crystallised iron. In the 118 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of nundic and crystallised iron. In the 118 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing mundic and a small portion of ore. In the 166 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, with a leader of ore on the north part, worth 1 ton per fm. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—T. Nancarrow, Sept. 11: This mine has been visited by many influential persons who are engaged in the mining interest of the locality, in consequence of their having heard from the farmer who rents the estate, that whist exploring some ground in his farm yard he cut into something which he believed to be copper ore. Its extent he could not properly describe. This report being circulated, induced many agents and others to inspect it, and they all agree that it is a fine lode, composed of quarts, iron, and peach, with rich spots of yellow copper ore. As now seen, it is about 2 to 3 ft. wide, but there is not sufficient done on it to ascertain the exact size; it is of a most promising appearance as now seen, and greatly enhances the value of this property. I took its bearing, and find it to be on the run of the bedford Consols lodes. There is no doubt, with a spirited trial, that this mine may soon be brought into a dividend water.

The railway commenced from Ply mouth to Tavistock strikes the western boundary of the sett, and east of a cross-course, a very important feature in our prospects. The railway commenced from Ply mouth to Tavistock strikes the western boundary of the sett, and east of a cross-course, a very important feature in our prospects. The railway commenced from Ply mouth to Tavistock strikes the western boundary of the

two men and two boys, at 01, per fathom. The 30 cross-out, driving north from Mary Ann tode, le extended 41 fms. 3 feet; driving by two men, at 71, per fathom. COED MAWR POOL.—J. Skimming, Sept. 4: The following statement will convey to the shareholders the poetition of the above mines during the past two months, and the arrangements at present made for future operations. During the course of next week, the agent will have from 25 to 30 tons of rich lead ore at the Trefrew Quay ready for shipment, the pro tuee of the past two months. This quantity would be period have proceeded satisfactorily, and the quantity of ore ground hald open by the different levels has been in excess of what has been taken away. The engine-shaft is now sinking by nine men with all possible speed; down 6 fms. 5ft. under the 15 fm. In two months from the present date we shall have completed the sinking to a 25 fm. level, thus giving us 10 fms. of new drained ground that 1 hope will yield us large and increased returns for a long time to come. All the levels and stopings above the 15 proceed in a regular and systematic form of working, and produce a fair and produce in a regular and systematic form of working, and produce a fair and prod

od in the 25 and desper levels as they have been in the 15, large returns are certain, d profitable results cannot be prevented.

good in the 25 and deeper levels as they have been in the 15, large returns are certain, and profitable results cannot be prevented.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Sept. 9: The men in the 62, west of Morris's shaft, will finish their bargain (viz., stoping a piece of ground to make the western shaft complete to the bottom of this 62) this week, when the driving west of the western shaft to make the interest of the vestern shaft in the complete to the bottom of this 62) this week, when the driving west of the western shaft will be resumed; the lode is 8 to 15 the western shaft, when the driving west of the western shaft, has been driven 6 ft.; the lode is 8 to support or 15 to 15 t

ing exceedingly promising.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, Sept. 6: The lode in the 50 fm, level west is still large, with spots of copper ore. The stope in the back of the 40 west is worth 8 owts, of copper ore per fm. I have suspended stoping the back of the 30, which has become poor. I sampled last Monday, as promised.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, Sept. 8: We are driving in this level, and breaking ore, which we hope will yield well, and make a good profit. No alteration in Francis's level since last report. The pitches in Level Coed are all looking well. We are proceeding fast with the dressing, and can sample about 20 tons of lead ore by the end of next week.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, Sept. 11: We have a great improve nent in our north lode in the adit level, the lode being 5 ft. wide, composed o lookan, prian, mundic, and copper ore, worth for the latter 10t, per fm. We are retting on a fast as possible with the erection of the drawing machine and grinder and hope the whole will be got to work within about six weeks from this time.

DEVON BUERA BUERA.—Capt. J. Lord, Sept. 10: The engine-shaft is progress ag favourably, and the ground is of a beautiful character for copper ore. We are backing about 7 feet per week.

ing involvably, and the ground is of a besuithful character for copper to a similing about 7 feet per week.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Nelli, Sept. 11: The engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. below the 82, wherein we have commenced driving a cross-cut north, 6 feet from the present bottom, to intersect the lock, which is sbout 3 fms. part. In the 32, driving sect, no lode has been taken down since last reported; it appears to be getting larger, going on by the side of it, with good stones of ore on the footwall; in the back of this ievel, about 12 fathoms behind the end, we have commenced a rise, where the lode is 4 feet wide, orey throughout. The lode in the same level, driving east, at present is small, but still a prospect of an improvement as we get a little further east under the ore ground that has gone down in the level above. The lode in the 20, driving east, is producing a little ore. The stope in the back of this level is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the same level, west of cross-course, is producing 1 ton 6 ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the same level, west of cross-course, is producing to no fore per fm. The pow shaft sinking on the south lode continues much the same, about 2 feet wide, producing some good stones of copper ore.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Sept. 8: In driving the 20, west of the engine-shaft,

The new shaft sinking on the south lode continues much the same, about 2 feet wide, producing some good stones of copper ore.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Sept. 8: In driving the 20, west of the engine-shaft, the lode in the present end is about 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime and quarts, with spots of lead; the lode in the end has a very kindly appearance. In the 10, west of the engine-shaft, we still continue driving on the branch going north-west; this branch is now about 1f. wide, composed of spar, copper, and a little lead, the ground here is very hard, consequently our progress is slow, we intend to continue this for a few days, and if no improvement takes place we shall recommence driving the level in the same direction as before. In No. 1 stope, in back of the addit level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is about 6 ft. wide, composed of gosan, porphyry, and lead, producing about 15 cwts. of the latter per fm. In No. 2 stope, about 20 ms, east of the engine-shaft, the lode in places is 10 ft. wide, and much of the same character, producing from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm.; west of the engine-shaft, in this level, the men are now engaged in cutting down the north side, about 14 fms. west of the shaft; the lode here will yield about 12 cwts. per fm. At surface, by the end of this week the 30-feet when will be completed, and we expect to have everything ready to work in about a fortnight from now. Our dressing operations are doing well; we expect by Saturday next to have 20 tons of lead clean.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—W. Fainter, Sept. 2: We have a very good lode for

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—W. Painter, Sept. 2: We have a very good lode for its depth (13 fms.) from the surface, the ore we are getting from it being very rich indeed. We shall shortly sample, for certain, 10 tons, or a little more, of fair quality copper ore. The lode is producing large slabs of mundle, with good stones of ore in the lode. We must shortly have a meeting to consider about an engine.

—W. Painter, Sept. 9: We are looking well still at the mine; the lode in one part is from 4 to 5 fms. wide with ore, and indicating something very good. Capt. Bryant was underground to-day, and he thought the mine would do well, if carried down to a good depth.

EAST GABRAS.—Capt. Jas. Pope, Aug. 39: We are still cross-cutting towards the lode in a very favourable strata—a fine killas, and from its appearance I think very likely to make lead as soon as we cut the lode, and from what can be seen I think we have lo or 15 fathoms more to drive. The branch cut last is small, and not worth pursuing, but I hope the next we cut will be more encouraging.

EAST GOLD ENCORP CONSOIS TO SEE STREET CONTROLS.

pursuing, but I hope the next we cut will be more encouraging.

EAST GOLDSCOPE CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now down 9 fms., with a good. leader of ore in the hanging-wall of the lode. A bargain has been set to sink this shaft 6 fms. for 90l., to include all cost.—Sept. 10.

EAST HENDER.—W. C. Vivian, Sept. 6: In the addit level east the lode is 3 feet wide, and producing splendid stones of yellow copper ore. We have to day set the addit level to drive south, with the view of intersecting a lode about 35 fms. south of our present lode, and of which report speaks very highly.

EAST ROSEWARNE (GWINEAR AND CROWAN).—W. C. Vivian, Sept. 6: There is nothing new to report on in the addit levels being driven west on the Wheal Brook north and south lode, and asouth on the cross-course. The engine continues to work well, and having forked to the 12 fm. lovel we are now preparing to drop to the 22 fm. level. In the course of the ensuing week we shall, according to present appearances, have cleared the 12 fm. level and the whim-shafts communicating with it, and have laid open the run of tribute ground left by the former workers.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—Cart. Collom reports, Sept. 10: A considerable improve-

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—Capt. Collom reports, Sept. 10: A considerable imprement has taken place in the appearance of the ground in the end driving from sink, since you were here on Monday. Yesterday the men broke some fine stongic content of the collection of the lode are still undefined.

rich copper ore, but the walls of the lode are still undefined.

EAST WHEAL ROSE—MONTHLY REPORT.—J. Evans, Sept. 10.: At North Wheal Rose, the engine-shaft is down 3 fms. below the 160, and opening ground that will let at 21. 10s. per ton tribute. The 160 south is let at 31. 5s., and the 160 north will let at 54. The back of the 150 is working on an average tribute of 31. 10s. The prospects in this part of the mine are tolerably well, and likely to continue. Purser's engine-shaft, sinking below the 160, will be down to the 170 by the latter part of next month, and opening ground that will let at 54. per ton; the 160 north will let at 34.; and the 160 south is let at 21. 10s. The prospects in this part of the mine have lately been very dull, but are now a little improved. Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 160, is opening ground that will let at 71.; the 160 south at 71.; and the 150 south at 71. The prospects here are not of a flattering character. At Penrose's, the 150 is not driving; the men are engaged in sinking Baynard's shaft below the 140, which will be communicated to the 150 north in the latter part of nextmonth. The 140 north is let at 71. The 90 south, on east lode, at 81. The 70 south, on east lode, at 81. The 70 south, on east lode, at 81. 164. The 164 north is let at 71. The 71 south, on east lode, at 81. The 72 south, on east lode, at 81. The 73 south, on east lode, at 81. The 74 south, on east lode, at 81. The 75 south, on of lead ore.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—W. Metherell. Sept. 11: We have taken down the

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metherell. Sept. 11: We have taken down the adding part of the lode which carries the ore in the 85; the lode is looking just the me as when we resumed driving, producing good saving work. The 66 continues such the same, producing stones of ore. The 55 cast is producing saving work. We resinking Homersham's shaft with all possible speed.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffett, September 8: The branch of ore sinking under level B never looked better than it does at present; it is from 6 in. to 1 foot wi and worth from 1½ to 2 tons of lead ore per fra.

GARREG.—John Trevethan, Sept. 10: The lode at the engine-shaft continues size, 7 ft, wide, and yielding fine lumps of lead ore. The 50 is in a lode 4 feet with composed of linestone, clay, with a mixture of carbonate of line and lead ore. sampled this day 5 tons, 4 tons of which came from the shaft in sinking 4½ fms.

sampled this day 5 tons, 4 tons of which came from the shart in sinking 4½ fms.

GAWTON.—J. Hambly, J. Tretheway, Sept. 3: We have holed the rise from the
24 to the 12 fm. level, which will now give us good air in the 24, and enable us at the
next setting to drive the 24 fm. level west on the lode, and sink the winnest the same
time. We shall now put in a footway in the rise from the 24 to the 12, which will be
much safer for the men than to go through the whim-shaft while drawing. We find
the holing of this rise has improved the air in the 36 fm. level. We shall now put
two more men in the rise from the 36, to force on as quickly as possible, but we find
the ground in the rise and winze much harder than we expected; but no time will be
lost in communicating this with the 36, which will then give us good air through the
mine. The ground in the 36 cross-out, driving to the middle lode, is a little improved; the air is also much better. We look forward with great anxiety to the completion of the rise and winze, as then we shall be enabled to put on 20 men to break

proved; the six is also were, as then we shall be enabled to put on 20 men to break ore from the stopes.

— J. Hambly, J. Tretheway, Sept. 10: In reference to the prospects of the mine we never looked better than at present, and since we holed the rise in the back of the 24, we have a fine current of air in this level. The men in the winze are working well, and in moderate ground. The lode in this level will turn out 4 tons of good ore per fin., and we are expecting here some farther improvements as we approach the junction of the two lodes—that of the present with the middle lode, in the course of driving west. In the 36 cross-course, driving south towards the middle lode, the ground is much improved, and mineralised throughout; in this level we think we may reasonably expect a course of ore when we cut the lode, from the improved state of the ground, as well as from the appearance of the lode in the back. This lode is standing all whole to surface, and presents as fine an appearance as can be seen of goesan, mundle, and apots of copper, with a strong capel as the wall. In the rise in the back of the 36 the ground's moderate; we hope in the course of another month to hole the rise, which will get ally assist us in taking away the ore from this back. In this level we have a good lode, which will turn out? tons per fan, and have no doubt of a further improvement here also as we approach the junction of the two lodes. We shall, in the course of another month, set several pitches on tribute; we shall then have good samplings. Our machinery is working well, and in good repair.

GELLIRHEIRON.—J. Jones, Sept. 6: The shoot has this week been completed, we have a good sources is well as the several pitches on tribute; we shall then have good examples.

make the air pipes to carry air to the rise above Francis's level, and also to complete the round huddle.

make the air pipes to carry air to the rise above Francis's level, and also to complete the round buddle.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. S. Bise, Sept. S: In the 30, driving cast of Union shaft, the lode is worth 92, per fm. for copper ore; there are six men employed in driving this level, being two more than last month. I am glad to say that we are opening out ground that will prove of much value when worked on tributs. At the engine-shaft, 9 fms. below the 30, we are now getting on very well with the elsearing. The staff which we are hauling to grass contains a quantity of malleable copper; we have nearly 2 tons at surface, estimated to be worth 30f, per ton, and the quality of the work now being drawn to surface is richer than any we have before had from the shaft. There are eight sumpmen and four boys engaged in clearing. In the 24, driving east on the course of the middle lode, the ground is moderately fair—driving at 34, 10s, per fm., by two men; the lode presents a kindly appearance for making ore, but at present it is not of much value. In driving the 20, east of Union shaft, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide—driving at 34, 5s, per fm., by four men; this level is extended il fms. east of the shaft, the lode is at present poor. At Hannah's shaft, there are two men driving west on the course of the middle lode, to communicate with a rise put up from the 24, west of engine-shaft; we are within a few feet of the rise, and as soon as the ground is holed we shall be able to set it on tribute. In referring to the tribute department, some parts of the mine are looking prosperous; from the present prospects we calculate that our next sampling will exceed this one in value. We are engaged in sampling the ores of the last two months' working; the value of which will, it is estimated, exceed 1000f.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Sept. 9: In the pitch below the 60

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Sept. 9: In the pitch below the 60 west there is no change to notice. In the cross-out south, in the 72, the ground continues much the same as last reported. The 57 cast presents good appearances; the code is very large, and contains a great quantity of fluor-spar, with peach and ore, worth for the latter 104, per fm. There is no important change at the engine-shaft.

worth for the latter 10f, per fm. There is no important change at the engine-shaft.

GREAT SHESA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Aug. 10: In catting through the lode in the bottom of the 40 near the eastern cross-cource, and preparing to sink a winze, we have broken some very large stones of ore, which have this day been hauled to surface; at this point the lode has every appearance of improvement, both in the back of the 40 as well as under, and is about 10 ft. wide. The lode in the winze that we are now sinking in the bottom of the adit is 8 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and likely to improve as we go down. The pitch in back of the 40, east of Rowe's winze, is worth 12f. per fathom; the pitch in back of the 50, west of Rowe's winze, is worth 12f. per fathom; the tributers are doing well; I have obligated them to drive this level 9 feet east, so as to lengthen their stopes in their tributes. I have set a pitch in the back of the 40, west of the shaft, also at 12s. in 1f., but there is not sufficient done to state the value of ore per fathom. I have put one man and a boy to rise by the side of the lode, near the eastern cross-course, as I flatter myself we shall open more tribute ground in a few fathoms rising.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 9: The lode in the 70 is 1½ foot wide, worth 20f. per fm. I think we shall have a better lode in this level soon. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 is 2½ ft. wide, worth 45f. per fm.; this winze is 25 fms. west of the 70 end, and all the water is drained to the bottom of the 70.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Sept. 11: At the engine-shaft the

worth 201, per fm. I think we shall have a better lode in this level soon. The lode in the wings sinking below the 60 is 2½ fm. wide, worth 451, per fm.; this wings is 25 fms. west of the 70 cmt, and all the water is drained to the bottom of the 70.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Sept. 11: At the engine-shaft the progress is still slow, owing to the hard and wet nature of the lode. The lode is composed of very fine capel, mundic, and rich ore. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is composed of capel and quarts.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Misbell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, Sept. 6: The lode in the 100, east of Painter's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 180 west is 2 feet wide, worth 271, per fm. The wines sinking below the 170, a few fathoms west of the latter, is in the 60okan part of the lode, to communicate with the 180 as soon as possible. The lode in the 170, west of Copper-bouse shaft, has considerably improved, being mow 5 ft. wide, worth 301, per fm. The lode in the 180, west of latter shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 501, per fm. The lode in the 180, west of latter shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 451, per fm.; the wines sinking below this level is worth 701, per fm.; the rice in back of this level is worth 701, per fm. the rice in back of this level is worth 701, per fm. the rice in back of this level is worth 501, per fm. 10 ft. per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Sept. 9: We have communicated the rice in the back of the 61 with the wines sunk in the bottom of the 31, and hope in the course of a day or two to have this level well ventilated, when we intend to drive on the end with all speed, which will enable us to increase our samplings. We have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 31 fm. level, 18 fathoms east of the former, in which we have a very good lode of lead. The lode in the 30 east is about 4 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is turning out good saving work. The other parts of the mine, with the tribute pithoe

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Sept. 9: In driving the Cross Mawr dit, the end continues wet, and the lode is looking better throughout; we brough one fine rich stones of lead to grass during the past week. The present appearance of the ground is very promising. I expect we shall not be far from the lode at the old of his most.

end of this month.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Sept. 6: At the eastern shaft we have made fair progress in sinking this week; there is no particular change to notice in the lode. At the old miners' shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some asving work for copper, with every appearance of further improvement as we sink. At the 40, west of the great cross-course, we have been driving by the side of the lode this week; the ground is more favourable, and the lode looking splendid, which will be taken down next week. The tribute pitches are improved.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. Lightoller, Sept. 11: There is no change worthy of mentioning since I last wrote you. The pitches both above and below the 50 fathom level, on Grainger's vein, are yielding about a ton of ore per fm. The ore sold to-day is 14 tons, at 14i. 9s. per ton, and we have also sent off about 18i. worth of waste ore.

level, on Grainger's vein, are yielding about a ton of ore per fm. The ore sold to-day is 14 tons, at 144 sp. ser ton, and we have also sent of about 184, worth of waste ore. HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Sparce, Sept. 10: I imagine we are on the eve of cutting a banch of ore in the bottom of Wheal Jewel shaft; the lode never produced so much ore as at present, and there is a beautiful change taking place in the ground. The lode is producing different sorts of copper ore of the richest quality—grey, yellow, peacock, and horse-flesh, with a great deal of black oxide of copper.

HINGSTON DOWN.—W. Richards, Sept. 11: During the past week, we have been engaged in altering and enlarging some of the pitwork in Morris's engine-shaft; consequently, little has been done since last report at Morris's shaft, Doldge's winze, or the 55 east. This work is now completed, and the engine again working most satisfactorily. Other points of operation continue without important change.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west, on the Holmbush lode, the lode continues to yield 15 ton of ore per fm., worth 34, per ton. In the end driving north at this level the ground is hard and wet, composed of capel and spar. The lode in the 148 east has not been taken down: the indications are very good. The lode in the 148 east has not been taken down: the indications are very good. The lode in the 148 east has not fell in the series in the back of ditto are yielding from it to 2 tons par fm., worth 94, per ton. In the 152, west of the lead lode, another large sparry cross-course has been intersected, and the end has not yet been driven through it. In the rise in the back of this level are yielding from it of the part of th

will be effected in three months.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Sept. 8: The engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fms. below the 100; no lode taken down since last reported. I have set the shaft to nine men to sink 6 feet below the 110, which will be deep enough for a fork below that level, at 194, per fathom. The lode in the 100 cross-cut is not yet discovered, but the ground is changed for the better, and the water is ooxing more strongly from the end, more so than it has ever been seen to do before. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 90, a little to the east of this point, is still looking healthy, worth from 104, to 124, per. fm., and underlying about 1 foot in a fathom, and carrying well-defined walls; the above-named winze is sunk 3 fms. 4 feet below the 90, so it will soon prove where the lode is at this point. The lode in the 90 end east is 3 feet wide, a very strong looking lode, worth from 164, to 184, per fathom; the stopes and pitches in the back of the isevel are much as usual. The winze in the 90 west is yielding about the same quantity of ore, worth 204. Per fm. The tribute pitches in the back of the 60 area allttle improved. We intend to commence fating the pitwork in the new engineshaft, as the engineers calculate that they will be ready to work by the time their contract expires, and they have got the beavy work nearly faced; we howe the shears last Saturday; all the other work is progressing satisfactorily. We sampled 113 tons fair quality or on Aug. 29, and weighed off 100 tons, which come up to computation. KESWICK.—R. B. Shopherd, Sept. 6: The lode in the Sait level is worth 6 cwts.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, Sept. 6: The lode in the Salt level is worth 6 cwtsof ore per fm. In the 39 north the lode will produce 8 cwts.; the stopes in this level
are as follows:—No. 1, 12 cwts; No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 12 cwts.; No. 4, 10 cwts.;
No. 5, 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 40 north the lode is worth 8 cwts., and the
stope in the same level 15 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 40 south No. 1 stope will yield
5 cwts.; and No. 2, 16 cwts. of ore per fm.

LADY REPUBLA. W. Gors Earl 11. The 10 cmts.

5 cwts.; and No. 2, 16 cwts. of ore per fm.

LADY BERTITA.—W. Goss. Sept. 11: The improvement at Moil's shaft continues to hold down in some parts of the lode; the solid part is from 10 to 14 inches wide, the other part is producing good work, and the ground is all that can be desired for making a large deposit of ore. At Goss's engine-shaft, the lode is all that can be wished at the depth, only 2 fms. In the adit end we have some pretty stones of ore. In the 10 end we have cut another branch, or part of the lode, which is producing munitic and ore, but it is not yet the main part of the lode. We shall continue to drive south. In the stopes I have nothing particular to notice since last week, except in Russell's stope, which is improved. Since my last report the other parts of the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

doubt of a further improvement here also as we approach the junction of the two lodes. We shall, in the course of another month, set several piches on tribute; we shall then have good samplings. Our machinery is working well, and in good repair, GELLIRHERON.—J. Jones, Sept. 6: The shoot has this week been completed, and we are now dressing from the old hillocks, with every appearance of success; we believe this department of our work will give the company a fair profit. The stope over Bonsail's level is over for from 8 to 10 feet wide, and yields ore that will give over Francis's level has greatly improved in rising, and we believe it will give a fair profit for stoping, besides the advantages of laying open over grounds in length in the level; all our expenses will now be diminished. We shall have to

MERLLYN .-- J. Trewethan, Sept. 10: The ap nd south of Bryn-ferrod engine-shaft, are more and south of Bryn-ferrod ougine-start, are more true to the commencement, and a greater improvement is daily as we are near the run of ore ground met with in the leve Victoris, is poor. Sandoe's shaft is down 13% fathoms, in superances of which are very encouraging. The tribute—in fact, little has been done to some of them, as the men to go to the harvest, which has thrown our quantity back the coming month will make up for the deficiency.

MOULAND. The mustic, Sent. 10: The slide named it

to go to the harvest, which has thrown our quantity back for sampling, but the coming month will make up for the desiciency.

MOLLAND,—T. Bennetts, Sept. 10: The silde named in my report last the 20 cast, has divided the lode, though I am glad to say it has not heaved it has not heaved it has not heaved it has mend the same in value as reported last week, worth about 51, per fam men will rise in the back of this level against the wince in the course of a men will rise in the back of this level against the wince in the course of a men will rise in the wince sinking below the adit is hard, producing good stone occasionally. I expect we shall have about 21 tons of ore at Barnstaple by next, to be shipped for Swanzes the same day.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, Sept. 8: Saturday last being and setting day, we set the 10 to drive east of Penrhiw engine-shaft, by aix 5 fms. stent, or the month, at 51, per fm. The lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a or 10 cwts. of ore per fm; it his level to be driven west, by four men, 4 fms. stent, or the month, at 14. 15a, per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a or 10 cwts. of ore per fm; in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, by aix men, 12 fms. stent, or the month, at 14. 15a, per fm.; the lode on an average will yield about 10 cwts. of m.; Grovenor's wines, to sink below the deep adit, east of Penrhiw and men. 4 fms. stent, or the month, at 61, per fm. So far as we have yet sen in the part of the stent o

month, at 21, 2a, per fm.: the lode on an average will yield about \(\frac{1}{2} \) and of month, at 21, 2a, per fm.: the lode on an average will yield about \(\frac{1}{2} \) and of month, at 21, 2a, per fm.: the lode on an average will yield about \(\frac{1}{2} \) and of month, at 21, 2a, per fm.: the lode on an average will yield about \(\frac{1}{2} \) and of ore to-day.

NEW CARREG HOVA.—Capt. Lester, Sept. 11: The vein in the north level improved, being more open, producing good immps of copper, mixed with possibly on the control of the copper one, and also open the mine more extensively for working. The roof disa level is producing a good quantity of copper, but not of as good a quality as in north level. All other parts are as last reported. The diressing of the nertic market is going on very favourably.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Gianville, Sept. 9: The lode in the 72 is yielding 5 to reper fm. In the winse sinking below the 62 the lode is yielding 6 tons of on fathom. In the 42 the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Sept. 6: The lode in Prince's engine-shaft libe distinct between the eross-course and a flookan which has made its appearance, as the course in the course of the cross-course; it as divide, hove about 4 ft. The lode will turn out about 1 ton of good quality ore per fm, we being continguous to the cross-course, is in my opinion very satisfactory: the course is very hard, and hence the price for sinking is 23. per fm. The lode in the 10, east of Bennett's shaft, is hove by a small cross-course; close in cross-course the lode produced some good work, and we shall no doubt rush other part of it in the course of the ensuing week. The south lode, in the same other part of it in the course of the ensuing week. The south lode, in the same other part of it in the course of the ensuing week. The south lode, in the same interest that the same of quality as with yellow copper ore. At Peever, the water in the adit has such 2 ft. daying last fortnight, and on Monday we hope to put

copper ore—about 20 tons.

NORTH PRANCES.—P. Hosking, Sept. 6: In the 54 weat the lo is a very promising lode; I think we shall soon have a course of o the 54 east is 2 ft. wide, looking kindly for ore. The men at Ealer cut plat in the 54 next week. The men at Mackean's shaft are sin NORTH.

NORTH TAMAR.—J. Hodge, Sept. 11: The adit end is extended to the store source 35 fms., 10 fms. 5 ft. 5 in. of this was driven in August; about once will reach the cross-course at this point. I hope to report a change is etter. The end is again set at 50s, per fm., to drive, wheel, and has it by a have put a man to lay open the lode further west, for the purpose of ascent it has any better appearance; in my next I hope to say something about a light say the lode in the adit end never looked better than at present.

might say the lode in the adit end never looked better than at present.

NORTH TOWY.—W. H. Reynelds, Sept. 6: The north end in the 28 cent good stones of ore. In the cross-cut in the 20, driving to intersect the main of the caunter, we have small strings of lead, and hope soon to meet will we have put four men to drive a cross-cut west in this level, to intersect at in the adit yielded good work for lead, but which has not as yet been cut in the deeper levels; we have mat with a branch 3 in. wide, leady throughe we hope will lead to something good. Other lodes are known to cutst e main lode, which on the backs contain stones of lead; and we have set inear the shaft in the 20 to six men, at 30s, per fun, to intersect them.

near the shaft in the 20 to six men, at 30a, per fm., to intersect them.

NOETH WREY AND JULIA.—J. Hodge, Sept. 11: The sinking of our in the past week has been rather impeded in consequence of an increase also the shaft being so small (6 feet by 3 feet), we purpose now cutting it of make it 9 ft. by 4 ft.; should we find then that the water is too powerful at once erect a small borse-engine, and attach a 6-in. lift. By this means doubt we shall be able to sink 15 or 20 fms. at this, or even before we reach! There is every reason to hope for a good lode of silver-lead ore. The simil resumed again in about four days. The lode last intersected to the west 15 inches wide, underlaying east; as it will in time be in our shaft, we absent do but little more to it, but confine ourselves to sinking. The lode bottom of the shaft is about 20 in. wide, with stones of lead throughout, as shall be delayed in getting this shaft down to that depth, where I have no shall lay open a valuable lode.

shall lay open a valuable lode.

OKERAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 10: The engine-shaft is six very satisfactorily. The wheel and connections work remarkably well. The six machine-house is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, Sept. 11: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 3 kM the adit; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of fluor-spar, gossan, lead ore, with sional good stones of lead, and phosphate of lead—on the whole, possessing end dication that it will eventually become a good productive lode in lead ore.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—R. Davies, Sept. 6: There is no matrix tion in the lode since my last, it continues a good-sized one, and its nature congenial for tin, and I am expecting soon to meet with a good bunch of that and to make a return of the same.

and to make a return of the same.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge: At Nantygias upper workings we have two men lead; it is much the same as last reported. Nantygias engine-shaft is stated below the 15. The 15 is extended 8 fms. west of shaft, where the lode is 4 fms. own posed of good ore throughout. The 15 was communicated with the 10 six where we have six men stoping in the back of the above level. We find the exceed in quantity what there was in the 10. Nantygias day level is extended and we have yet to drive 3 fms. 2 feet to cross-cut the main lode. Bange cross-cut is still letter out water; the ground being much the same. At it upper working the shaft is sunk about 4 fms., and is now 18 fms. below the day level. At Rathdu deep adit level the rise is 2 fms.; we have yet 8 fms. tuninicate with the shaft. The tranmoad is completed to the quarry. The department is going on favourably. We expect to have from 10 to 12 tons of to Aberyatwith by the 5th or 6th of September.

RITTON CASTLE.—D. Thomas, Sept. 9: We are raising ore, both east not the state of the contraction of the contraction of the same of the contraction of the contraction of the same of the contraction of the contracti

to Aberystwith by the 5th or 6th of September.

RITTON CASTLE.—D. Thomas, Bept. 9: We are raising ore, both east of the Bog shaft, and it is looking very well in both places; according to the the pipe of ore, west of the shaft, in driving the 25 fm. level 2 or 3 fms. weld accover the main body, and by continuing the same end about 10 fms. weld accover the pipe of ore that is now east of the shaft. There are other world of the shaft besides these discoveries, but we have not had time to clear the up, so as to see what lode they are on; but, as far as I can judge, those world mot on the same lode. We are getting a great quantity of ore; that west off make quite 1 ton per fm., and the pitch east from 10 to 12 cwts. per fm.

make quite 1 ton per fim, and the pitch east from 10 to 12 cwts. per SILVER BROOK.—J. Hampton, Sept. 5: Having minutely inspected face and underground, I beg to hand you a few remarks respecting it shafts sunk from surface—three of which are at a shallow depth, and the upper levels, which are driven north and south a considerable dist have been sunk underneath them in casual bunches of load and zinc been taken away. The engine-shaft reaches the lode a little above the discular course, and is afterwards sunk on the underlay, or in a diagon sile with the dip of the lode. The 11 is driven north 35 fms., and ness is sunk full 6 fms. in a very promising lode, which will be communie risa coming up from the back of the level below. The 11 south is drive the prospects here flattered, but it will be seen, for reasons hereafter chances of success are in an oppositud direction, and at a more northerly sition from the present mine and workings. The 22 north is extended 50 fms., ander relative circumstances to the level above; cross-cut driven weakerly, and intersected what is tsrmed the "western lode;" operation is unimportant. The 22 south is driven about 65 fms., an rather better than some of the upper levels. The 33 north is driven a has passed through a cross-course, which I deam to be the best geold discovered in the mine; this level is also extended south about 63 fms. and presents much the same promise as the levels described above driven 35 fms., the lode in places is productive for zinc ore, and the cross-course, which I deam to the content of has passed through a cross-course, which I deam to be bie best discovered in the mine; this lovel is also extended south about 65 fms., the lod independent of the mine; this lovel is also extended south about 65 fms., the lod in places is productive for zinc ore, and the cross-course the upper levels is laid open here and, found to run continuous. This level site the upper levels is laid open here and, found to run continuous. This level site the upper levels is laid open here and, found to run continuous. This level site the upper levels is laid open here and for which is disseminated to the various excavations. The 55 is driven north and south of the engine wards of 20 fms., and discovered, in the north level, a good bunch of sinc er more charged with lead than most places in the mine, which is disseminated it the lode; this end has not yet reached the cross course; to the south end ms former remarks apply, and there is a great similarity of indications three mine, with two exceptions, and these are—the lode is assuming a more vertice at and under the boltom level, and the stratification near the lode is chusted introlled cic character to a beautifully white channel of ground. This may be as good onen, and is sufficient, I think, to warrant the expectation of an important of the summary o

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> depth, indeed, are 12s. quality ore in i TRE!

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mine vithe bei profits immer with re the age — M 18, the total the local tin, vithe local t

from a 4 fms. with, t last in for the VA shaft,

be paid to this part of the sett directly; but to have a safe guide for future operaphe should be sunk on all the lodes to the north of the present mine, and their
persecretained, and a ground-plan made of the entire works, lodes, cross-courses,
escrything else works of notice, accurately laid on paper to show the position of one
go sancher; this would only cost a few pounds, and would be of vital importance
simps. Fro levels should be driven north without intermission—say the 11 and
all done not but that you will meet with lead in sufficient quantities to remunedescribeding the statement of the statement o

and I doubt not but that you will meet with lead in sufficient quantities to remunes the shareholders.

Giffiner Wheel Buller.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 2 ft. 9 in., the good being much as usual. In the 70 and west, on the north lode, the lode has been taken down. In the 69 cast, on the south lode, the lode is still disordered.

36 80, cast of cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode, the lode is still disordered.

36 80, cast of cross-cut, on the south lode, the end is much improved, producing at work for tin. The backs in the ends, cast and west, are set on tribute, at 10s.

31. The horse-whim will be got ready for drawing at the south shaft in a few days, state the shaft will be commenced sinking with all speed.

30RTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Neill, Sept. 3: The new shaft on the copper half is wide, 3 ft. on the north or footwall of the lode, and is composed chiefly of mall are no doubt will soon be found productive. The lode in the adit level, west drawsourse, is not looking so well as when I last-reported; the lode then was 2 ft.

—Thos. Arreweeks. Sept. 11: I beg to inform you that the new shaft on the copper dock has been sunk 5 fms. below the 49 fathom level on the course of the lode, which is fally 5 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, quartz, capel, and flookan, with stones of copper or. There appears to be a change for a lagrovement.

SOFTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 11: Hitchina's engine-shaft is in your language.

serts, and flookan, with stones of copper ore. There appears to be a change for improvement.

SORTHDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 11: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in regist corse of sinking, and is down from 6 to 7 fms. below the 50; the lode, which say yet cut through, is yielding good stones of ore. At Hitchins's shaft, in the 30 west, the lode is composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundie, and a little ore. In the seat the lode is become disordered by slidy ground, and for the present is not so goldeitee. In the 50 and 60 orose-cuts there is no siteration. The lode in Williams's cape, in the back of the 60 cast, is still worth full 5 tons of rich ore per fm. 500TH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, jun., Sept. 10: There is no alteration is the 61 west. The lode in the 40 west is still worth 2 tons of ore per fathorm; the was sinking in bottom of this level is producing 1½ ton of ore per fathorm. The bies in Edd Whim shaft is 3 feet wide, producing it on of ore per fm. In the 35 west so lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work.

is led in Red Whim shart is 3 feet wide, producing it on of ore per fin. In the 35 west cale is close is 2 feet wide, producing saving work.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Sept. 9: In the level driving west of the fair-of shaft the branch of ore in the lode is 5 in. wide, worth 20t. per fathom.

SOUTH DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Cock, Sept. 6: We are proceeding favourably with the sinking of the engine-shaft; the ground is somewhat easier than it was. The lode in the 50 west is unproductive; the ground is trouble-zone for driving. In 18 50 east the lode has a kindly appearance, producing stones of ore.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Sept. 9: Is the 70 west the lode continues 3 ft. wide, and the ground favourable; driving by gar men, at 41 los, per fin. The 50 west is progressing satisfactorily; driving by four me, at 30, per fin. On Saturday last two pitches were set in back of 50 at 8s. in 1t.

SOUTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The trial-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 1 ft. during the member, by the same of the lode from surface, for the sum of 24t. A fetr being completed, I would recomment that a small plat should be cut, in order to icosen the stuff so as to be taken away with a walm milks, and the shaft is about 5 ft. wide, and fms. The lode in the shaft is about 5 ft. wide, and milks, and the shaft continued with the same lift another 10 fms., which will make the same francer. The lode in the shaft is about 5 ft. wide, and more than a manual plat should be continued with the same lift another 10 fms., which will make the shaft 35 fms. below the surface. The lode in the shaft is about 5 ft. wide, and much the same character as last reported.—Sept 11.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Sept. 6: The cross-cut south has, dur-

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Sept. 6: The cross-cut south has, during the past week, been a little harder; there is, however, an appearance of an improvement. In the north cross-cut there is no change; the general appearance of the mine are as last reported. Itawkin's shaft is down about 8 fms.

he mine are as last reported. Hawkins's shaft is down about 5 fms.

SWANFOOL — J. Rogers, J. Kitto, Sept. 6: We have a good course of ore in the fl, sat from Aima rise, worth 20l, per fm. The lode in this level west is not so big at that been, but we have still a good branch of ore. The lode in the stopes, east ast west of the rise above the 20, is still very good, worth 15l, per fm. The lode in the 50 west is 3 feet wide, 1 foot of the north part producing good work for lead, and ingvoling as we go west. The lode in the 20 west is 3½ feet wide, but not rich, albedg it has a very promising appearance, but is not far enoagh west to meet with the win of lead in the 20. We have a large lode in the 40 west, with stones of lead it, the ground very good. Nothing new in the 50 cross-sucts, north and south. The lode in the eastern shaft is 3 feet wide, with good stones of lead; I think we shall gone mone good tribute ground by sinking this shaft. The lode in the 30 and 40 east is looking better, and is now producing saving work for the floors. We are getting on satisfactorily in the dressing department.

IRKGROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrews, J. Trewhella, Sept. 9: At North Tincroft,

is it, the ground very good. Nothing new m is not occasions north and south. The idea is the eastern shalt is a feet a with the 60 cross-cours north and south, opn some good tribute ground by sinking this shaft. The lode in the 30 and 40 cast is isoking better, and is now producing awing work for the floors. We are getting on satisfactorily in the dressing department.

INCROFT.—W. Tougue, J. Andrews, J. Trewhells, Sept. 9: At North Tincroft, in the new engine-shaft, sinking under the 142 firm, level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 111, per fm. for tim and copper; in the 142, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 111, per fm. for tim and copper; in the 142, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 112, per fm. for tim and copper. In the winze sinking under the 130, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim and copper. In the winze sinking under the 130, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim and copper. In the winze sinking under the 160, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim, in the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. In the 162, driving cast of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 150, per fm. for tim. and copper. The stope in the back of the 162, cast and wat of Martin's east shaft, are worth 201, per fm. for tim and copper. The stope in the shaft of the 162 cast shaft, are worth 201, per fm. for tim and copper. The wide shaft the 162 cast shaft, the

made, we should return at least 10 tons of tin per month. I see no reason why a greater number of heads may not be employed as soon as we are enabled to sink below the adit.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Sept. 10: The 60, south from the engine-shaft, is worth 8t, per fm.; and the same level north is worth 6t, per fm. The 50 north is worth 7t, per fm. The 40 north is producing 3t, worth of ore per fm. In the 55, on the eastern lode, the north end is producing 3b/s cuts. of ore per fm., and the south end 2 cuts of ore per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are turning out

50, on the eastern lode, the north end is producing \$3\(\) ewts. of ore per fm., and the south end 2 cwts, of ore per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are turning out much as usual. We calculate sampling on Saturday, the 20th inst., 50 tons crop ore. UNITED MINES (Tavisrocs).—Capi. J. Dale reports, Sept. 10: I have surveyed the mine with care, and am glad to be able to inform you that there is a marked change for its batter, and should it continue to open up as at present, it will make a lasting and profitable mine. No time should be lost in getting the stamps at work, as there is an immense quantity of tin work laid open. It will be unnecessary to enter into detail with respect to the size and character of the lodes, as the report recently sont you from the agents has farnished you with all such particulars.

—Mr. J. O'lford and Capi. Rowse, Sept. 10: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 18, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 151, per fm., on the width of the shaft. The cast end, on the north lode, is in 125 fms. from the shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 151, per fm., on the width of the shaft. The cast end, on the north lode, is in 125 fms. from the shaft; the lode is 7ft. wide, worth 81, per fm. The west end, on south lode, is driven 16 fms. 2ft. wide, worth 81, per fm. The west end, on south lode, is driven 16 fms. 2ft. from the shaft, and is now so near the north lode that it may be stoped therewith, this end is therefore superseded; 13 fms. were driven at the 18, on the north lode, last limoth, giving 137 fms. of backs, or 822t, at 64, per fm. and 11 on the south lode, and 53s, per fm. for driving, which is the highest average paid for driving, every 1006, worth of driving will lopen 36 fms. of here!. which will give 34 fms. of backs, or 19441, exclusive of the returns from the south lode—a moderately fair prospect.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, Sept. 9: At Clay's engine-shaft, slaking under the 40 fm, level, ground without alteration. In the 40, driving

north, the lode is improving for lead; it is 2 ft. wide, producing 16 cwts. of lead per fm. In the same lavel, driving south of Field's shaft, we are driving on the west part of the lode, which is producing oceasionally good stones of lead. At Boaville's shaft, sinking under the 30 in. level, the ground is hard. In the 30, driving north of said shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive. In driving east on the cross lode, in the 20, we meet no more lode as yet. In the wince sinking under the 30, sonth of Field's shaft, no improvement in the past week. In the 30, driving south, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a small quantity of lead.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, Sept. 10: The lode in fist-red shaft, sinking below the 85, is 2 feet wide, containing occasional stones of ore, and of a promising appearance. No lode taken down in the 85, west of said shaft, since our last report. The lode in the 35 ceat is worth 16. per fm. The lode in the 75 east is 3 feet wide, and worth 6. per fathom. We have communicated the winze sinking below the 50 to the 73 in the past week, the lode for the last 6 feet sinking is worth 6. per fm.; we shall now stope east and west of said winze, by twelve men. The stopes in the back of the 65 are worth 12, per fathom. The lode in the 83, west of engine-shaft, is 1 foot winde, composed of prina and spar. No lode taken down in the 73, west of old sump shaft, in the past week.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Sept. 9: At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 104 fm. level, the lode continues 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 104 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of prina mixed with orce, worth 1 ton per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 96 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of prina mixed with orce, worth 1 ton per fm. The 94 east, on the souther lode, produces 1 ton, and the winze sinking under 84, on ditto, is worth 2 tons per fm. The 64 west, on the south lode, is turning out 1½ ton per fm. The 94 east, on the sout

In the rise in back of the eff east the note in write active and a state of the latter per fathor. In the wince sinking below the 27 the lock is improved, being about 18 inches winf, composed of capel, jack, and copper ore, worth 8 cwts. of the latter per fathorn. The cialting of the new castern shall; progressing very satisfactivity. There is no alteration in the tribute department worthy of notice. All other work is being got on the tribute department worthy of notice. All other work is being got on WEST CERINIS AND RECENT UNITED—J. Webb, 8. Australi. The mine proposed to be worked by the West Crinnis and Regent Mines, stated to the east of St. Australi. The mine proposed to be worked by the West Crinnis Routh Confirm, South Cadera, Bosennish, and one one of the best mining districts in Cornwall; they adjoin each other, and are surrounded by Great of the confirmity. The confirmity of the confirmit

have yet seen in the concern, which augurs well for the 90 and next deeper levels, when advanced under this end.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Pryor, Sept. 10: In driving east in the 20 we have two branches underlying south, which will lead to the lode the winze is being sunk on; the branches contain mundic, spar, and spots of copper, and by another week I think we shall reach the lode. No alteration to notice in the 10, driving east, as yet. The lode in the winze is now about 2 feet wide, and very kindly for making copper in depth; the lode at present is chiefly composed of mundic and spar. Jury's lode is still continuing its size and kindly appearance.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—John Tregoning, Sept. 6: The cross-cut is driven about 26 fms.—ground favourable for driving, and expect we have 10 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode. The lode in the cross-cut in the 50 fm. level is poor, and we have suspended it, and put is men in the cross-cut, that we may intersect the lode as soon as possible. At Tippett's shaft, sinking below the 30 fm. level, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper, which is of a very kindly appearance; sinking by six men, at 34, 10s, per fm. The tribute pitches are looking poor.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—J. Trezise, Sept. 10: This mine continues to look well: we sold on Saturday last, at Teloweth, to Daubuz and Co., 15 ewts. 0 qr. 15 bs. of tin, at 784, 5s, per ton, amounting to 514. 7s, 8d. The boiler is in; the cylinder and bob are fixed, as well as the condensing work; and all other operations are progressing exceedingly satisfactorily. The engineer says that the engine shall, if the castings are forwarded from the foundry in due course, go to work on Priday, the 19th inst. We are still stamping, and have a considerable quantity of tinstuff now lying on the mine, waiting for increase of water.

WHEAL ACAR.—W. Roberts, Sept. 9: In the 40, cast of Winstow shaft, the lode has not because developed west the lode 12 feet wide.

on the mine, waiting for increase of water.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Sept. 9: In the 40, cast of Winstow shaft, the lode has not been taken down this week; in the same level west the lode is 2 feet wide, with stones of yellow ore. In the 40, west of boundary shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, with stones of yellow ore. In the 40, west of boundary shaft, the lode is 2/fer, wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Sept. 8: Watson's Lode: The lode in the 20 west, below adit, is 5 feet wide, yielding good stamps work for tin. The lode in Wilson's stope, in the back of the 20 west (from surface), is 4 feet wide, worth 101, per fathom for tin.—Old Lode: The lode in Palmer's stope, in back of the 20 east, below adit, is 6 feet wide, worth 121, per fm. for tin.—North Lode: The lode in the 20 west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. We have out several branches of copper in the erose out west of cross-course in the 10, and expect to cut the lode in a few days. The lode in the adit level west is 5 feet wide, worth 81, per fm. The lode in the 20 west, from surface, is 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, spar, and copper ore. The lode in the adit level east, in the eastern mine is, 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. A kindly lode.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Sept. 10: In the 66, east of Rendie's engine-shaft, the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed with well we will be set the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed with well well we will be set the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed will be set the solution of the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed will be set the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed the solution of the lode is 15 ft. wide, composed the solution of the lode is 25 ft. wide, composed the solution of the lode is 15 ft. wide, composed the solution of the l

posed of spar, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. A kindly lode.

WHEAL CREBOE.—J. Gifford, sept. 10: In the 66, east of Rendic's engine-shaft, the lode is \$2\forall ft. the same level, west of shaft, the tributers are desuing the lode. In the 12, west of said shaft, I am glad to say that we have an improvement; the lode is \$2\forall ft. wide, composed of a beautiful light-coloured capel, peach, quarts, and mundic, with a branen of good orey work in the middle of the lode, \$8\text{ in. wide, and with the indications seen at present speaks well for further improvement. No alteration in any other part of the mine to notice WHEAL CUPID.—J. Vivian, Sept. 6: The lode in the 40, east of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. wide, composed of spar, interspersed with good stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 40, west of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. the lode in the 40, weather of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. the lode in the 40, weather of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. the lode in the 40, weather of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. the lode in the 40, weather of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic. The lode in the 25, west of Davey's shaft, is \$2\forall ft. wide, is \$2\forall ft. The lode in the 40, well will many shaft, is \$2\forall ft. wide, composed principally of spar and peach, producing good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, especially towards the bottom of the level. The lode in the 50, east of Williams's shaft, has \$2\forall ft. wide, composed principally of spar and more peach, producing good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, especially towards the bottom of the level. The lode in the 50, east of Williams's shaft, has \$2\forall ft. wide, composed principally of spar and more peach, producing good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, especially towards the bottom of the level. The lode in should be shared the peach producing good stones of grey and yel

WHEAL PORTESCUE.—C. Harper, Sept. 11: Our present end is looking very kindly indeed; the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. big, with a leader carrying silver of frem 9 in. to 1 ft. I think we may now fairly calculate on a good return from this point, as a pit, such from the surface a few fathoms ahead of us, produced some rich stones of silver ore, with spots of copper.

9 in. to 1tt. I think we say now hard years a best of us, produced some rich stones of allers ore, with spots of copper.

WHEAL (BRENVILLE.—Sept. 6: The ground in the 70 cross-cut, morth of the main lode, continues to be a white and coarse-grained granite, which we consider a very congonial stratum in this district, and it is, it think, a little easier for exploring; there is a quantity of water issuing from the end. In the 40, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is at present small, composed of quartic, iron, and flockan.—Nowton: The ampmen have if a quantity of water issuing from the end. In the 40, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is at present small, composed of quartic, iron, and flockan.—Nowton: The ampmen have of gray and yellow ore and mundle, in a pretty quarts, which we are saving, but it does not bring them east over the shaft so fast as I would wish; bowever, if we are driving a level, and it should continue for 6 ft. high as now seen in the end of the shaft, it would be worth about 1 ton of ora to the fur. The north branch is at present small, producing a branch on the footwall about 1 is inches big, composed principally of quarts, geasm, a branch on the footwall about 1 is inches big, composed principally of quarts, geasm, and prian, with spots of ore and mundle; in the western end of the same level the lode is not so large, but of much the same obsracler. I am sorry to say that we are making twy slow progress in shinking the wince below the 18, the water being very quick.

WHEAL HENDER.—E. Blewett, Sept. 10: The south lode is worth for the and copper from 124, to 154, per fm. We brought to surface 27 sacks of tinstuff (il gallone each) for trial, and sold it to a tin buyer for 384. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL MARY ANN Lizakerad).—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Sept.

where years progress in sinking the states. Sept. 10: The south lode is worth for tim and copper from 12t. to 15t. per fm. We brought to surface 27 sacks of traits. 4ff (11 galicios each) for trial, and sold it to a tim buyer for 28t. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL MARY ANN (Lienenard).—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Sept. 10: Pollard's chaft is sunk 3 fms. under the 150. The cross-cut in the 130 is extended 35f fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 120 north is 2½ feet wide, and worth 10f. per fm., in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, and worth 18t. per fm. In the 110 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 10f. per fm. In the 100 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 10f. per fm. In the 100 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 10f. per fm. In the 30 north the lode is 3½ feet wide, and worth 10f. per fm. Clymo's endincenard is a unit 13½ fms. under the 94. The stopes and pitches are producing dine-shaft is sunk 13½ fms. under the 94. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Wednesday his, Sept. 3, a parcel of slead ores, computed 9) tons, to Mesrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 24t. Is per ton.

WHEAL MAUDLIN,—W. Tregay, Sept. 6: The lode in adit at Coombais without much changs, running very regular, but small; it is, however, accompanied by a regular capel, ab-ut 2 feet wide. The lode in trial shaft became very in the week, and I was affait it would die out or split typ, but it is loding reather kindlier again now, with a tolerable quantity of spar and some spots of ore. At the engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and unproductive. The rise in the back of the 0 fm. level has drained the 44 fm. level, and we shall now comment to be able to give you a good report in the course of the enging month. In the 45 fm. level as about 1 ft. wide, and unproductive. The rise in the back of the 0 fm. level has drained the 44 fm. level, and we shall now comment to the company of the producing shall be able to give you a good report

ors, computed 80 tons (which was shipped yesterday, and weighed 80 tons 16 cwts.), at 204. 9s. 6d. per ton, to T. Somers, Eq.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Sept. 5: Watson's engineshalt is progressing favourably. In the 30, driving east on the copper lode, we have been going forth by the lode, as it is harder than usual, which we consider likely to produce a change for the better; we expect to take down the lode next week. There is no change in any other part of the mine to mention since our last report.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Sept. 8: In the 40 west the lode has been intersected by a flookan, which is dipping eastward; all being well, in a few days we shall see the lode to the west of this flookan, and hope for something more productive than we have yet met with in the driving of this level; this end is just now under the 30 cross-cut to the so-called middle lode, which has proved very productive in back of the 30. One of our most productive pitches is to the west of Bray's shaft.—Liz., Tregoning's. Rapson's is to the east of said shaft. I think it highly desirable to put sollar in Bray's shaft (on top of water 11½ fims. deep), cross-cut to the lode, and sink on its course, to communicate with these pitches in back of the 30; probably we may meet with ore sufficient to meet the expenses—at least, this will prove the lode, and improve the ventilation of this part of the mine; this is being done. The character of the lode in the 50 east is very good, and the character of the ore as good as we can desire. We have put the men to cross-cut south, to prove whether we have the whole of the lode or not: we have the flookan on the north, and about 4 ft. of fine looking lode, spar, peach, and mundie, wit good stones of ores occasionally.

— J. T. Phillips, September 10: In the 65 fathom level west the lode is about 3 ft wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundie, wit good stones of oreso coasionally.

— J. T. Phillips, September 10: In the 65 fathom level west the lode is about 3 ft wide, composed of s

Mining in Norway.—The riches of the Government mines of Kongsberg have long been known, dating as they do their first discovery from 1623. In the year 1845 a long account of their then position was published in the Mining Journal. The returns in money, from the year 1841 to 1844 inclusive, were 5784, 590; the expenses during the same period amounted to \$359,874; the profits in the four years were \$425,742, being an annual average of \$106,485, equal to about 26,600. During the present year the produce in 12 weeks of the months of March, April, and May, was 99,536 oss., which would give a money value, at the rate of 5s. per ox., of 14,884. Until recently, although there were known to exist several silver lodes in the vicinity of the town of Kongsberg, no one was allowed to take them up (match); the late Storthing has, however, repealed this law, and the prohibited districts can now be worked. A company of Norgegi ms has already been formed to develop the mineral deposits in the neighbourhood, and operations are already commenced. The association is called the Winoren Society; the capital already subscribed is \$100,000, with power to increase it to double that amount. A portion of the district on the west side of the river Lougen has been conceded to Mr. J. H. Lundt, so well known for his discoveries in Greenland. The property is situated in the best part of the Fahl-boond; and at the Anna Sophia Mine there is a large quantity of such left from former workness, this, according to report, is very valuable, 100 pounds of this, by assay, not iproducing less than ½ of an ounce of silver; the lode is from 1 to 5 feet wide, of a kindly character for silver, composed of cale spar, heavy spar of a fine crystalline character, interspersed with fluor-spar, lead glance, and blende; this is not the case with several other mines in the vicinity, some of the lodes there are less rich for the sulphurets, a greater quantity of quartz preponderating, which is not condicted congenial for silver. According to old accounts, at Anna S MINING IN NORWAY .- The riches of the Government mines of Kongsestimated to be very rion. According to the according to subsequent to have taken up sev mines in the vicinity of Nues Glock. This mine is full of water, owing to of the most simple machinery. Here there is abundant water all the yea the stamps and buddling machines, and there are launders, which can cold repair. A shaft has been sunk 51 fms., and a stull driver to the mos mine, so that this could be forke i at an inconsiderable expense, and when the water and round it is the water and round the round it is the round the rou mine, so that this could be lorked at an inconsiderable expense, and when the adit was driven the water could run of by this; here the attle is said to be so rich that a stamps should be erected. The sand in the vicinity of this mine is likewise argentiferous, as much of the precious metal was wasted when active operations were carried on. There were no dressing-hou-es, and as the process of clearing the creshad to be carried on in the open air, in all weathers, much was lost, and to this must be added generally an inefficient supervision. The mine of Anna Sophia has not been so much investigated; the lodes have been favourably reported upon. The district is well supplied with timber, and the prospects there equally as favourable as those on the west side of the Lougen river. These associations will avoid a considerable outlay of capital, which in other cases would inevitably be necessary, as no smelling, works will be required, the Royal Norwegian Department of Finance having, by a Royal Rescript, undertaken to reduce the ores produced by private adventurers at the Government establishments at an excessively low rate, graduated according to the quantity of silver delivered—the cost of reduction of 800 marks and above being fixed at 10 skillings (4½,d.) per mark. The wealth of the district is well known, and the Norwegian Winoren Society entertain such favourable opinions of this property, that they have refused to receive any further subscription for shares; and, if excommissily worked and efficiently manuged, there is every prospect that profitable returns will be made to those who embark their capital in the investment—it being the intention of the concessionaire to form a company, in order to be able more adequately to develop the resources of the district.

Last week a small packet, scarcely 6 in. long and 4 in. thick, was landed at Southampton from the Ara, and its value was set down in the manifest at 3800. It contained small diamonds.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, AND MINING ADVENTURERS

-By last week's Journal, it appears a question has been raise whether it is imperative on all mining companies, not within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, to be registered under the recent statute, and the opinions given in your last Journal would imply it is imperative. I

diction of the Stannaries, to be registered under the recent statute, and the opinions given in your last Journal would imply it is imperative. I have carefully gone through the statute, and come to a different conclusion, and on the following grounds:—

The 4th section says, that not more than 20 persons shall carry on trade or business, &c., unless they are registered under this Act, or are authorised by Act of Parliament, charter, letters patent, or mining companies within the Stannaries. Now, if the statute stopped here, I admit all companies not within the exception would be bound to be registered under this Act, but the clause contemplates companies carrying on business contrary to this provision, and imposes a penalty, and says if they do carry on business contrary to this section, that the shareholders shall be severally liable for the debts of the company. Let us take a case—A mining company, under the Cost-book System, established in Wales, does not register under this statute, and continues to exercy on its business after November next. The shareholders say, We desir, to be individually liable for the debts of the company, and will not register under the recent statute. Who is to compel this company to register? Under what clause is it prevented carrying on its business? Who car, proceed against it? Where is it declared illegal? The 110th clause gives liberty to any company duly constituted by law (except completely registered companies) to come within this statute at any time. Who will deny that the company I have named was a legally constituted company at the time of the passing of the recent statute. The repealed Joirt-Stock Act recognised it; and curcourts of equity and law have always recognised mining companies on the Costbook System, although out of the jurisdiction of the Stannaries. The 110th clause, therefore, impliedly admits the legality, and gives liberty to this mining company to carry on its business as heretofore. I have been further asked—Can a company on the Cost-book System, out of

I give you my views with some hesitation, because many legal friends, of whose judgment I have the highest opinion, differ with me. The words of the statute are somewhat obscure; and I hope the discussion of the question will be continued until a solution be arrived at. I have only expressed an opinion as to its being imperative for companies to register; as to the policy, there can be no doubt all companies ought to take advantage of the statute: few will be inclined to take shares in a company, and be liable for all its debts.

C. H.

THE NEW LIMITED LIABILITY ACT,

SIR,-The proceedings of the Coed Mawr Pool and Dalrhiw meeting a report of which appeared in your last Journal) were followed by an application to the Board of Trade, as to "whether the same Act does, or does not, absolutely extinguish, by rendering illegal, all cost-book companies with shareholders exceeding 20 in number, whose operations are carried on out of Devonshire and Cornwall, so that they are required to be constituted and incorporated under the new Act." No reply has yet been restituted and incorporated under the new Act." No reply has yet been resceived to this application; it has probably been referred to the Registrar-General's department. But as respects the necessity of all such cost-book companies so registering, I find in Wordsworth's Treatise on the subject (page 2), just published, the following words?—"What are called cost-book mining companies have recently been established in Wales, and in other places than Devon and Cornwall. Such companies, if composed of more than 20 persons, can no longer carry on business, or be established, except under the provisions of this statute."

This is plain enough, but I would observe that, if such companies should persist in carrying on business without being so registered under the new Act, the fourth section provides that "every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and they may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other nuember of the partnership." And further, in an unregistered company are number of the restance. plication to the Board of Trade, as to "whether the same Act does, or does

they may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or sum of any other number of the partnership." And further, in an unregistered company any number of the partners may acquit themselves of their partnership liability by a notice or protest.

I apprehend that all prudent companies will ultimately determine upon registering. It is singular, however, that the Act should have omitted to make the proceeding compulsory upon companies not exempted under the

make the proceeding compulsory upon companies not exempted under the Staunaries clause; for if the conditions of registration be not compulsory on other companies, why make any such exemption at all?

G. I. S.

13, Cannon-street, Sept. 11.

MINING PROPERTY.-The advance in Great Wheal Alfred shares affords a good illustration of the fluctuations to which mining property is subject. On July 28, the shares were to be purchased at 2½, they are now rising from 12 to 13: from the first date, the advance in price has been—in four weeks, 100 per cent.; one week, an additional 20 per cent.; another week, a further 255 per cent.; and within six weeks, 375 per cent.

additional 20 per cent.; another week, a further 255 per cent.; and within six weeks, 326 per cent.

Submersion of the accident which had caused the suspension of this mine. The South Tamar was generally known by miners as the Cowis Mine, the bottom level of which is stated to be 130 fms. deep, that under the bed of the river was 30 fms.; for a considerable period several of the workmen have expressed their apprehension of danger accruing from the slide. At South Hos, now called the Tamar Consels, a flow of water occurred about 13 years since. The South Tamar, it is reported, runs south under the river, and extends backwards for about one-half or three-quarters of a mile, where in following the vein a level has been made running into the East Tamar. This mine, although so near, has not been endangered. The general opinion of the labourers is that the accident took place in the silde, and not in the lode. It appears that the agents had exercised due caution, and visited the mine daily, and that the accident was totally unforeseen—in fast, such confidence had the workmen in the safety of the mine, that several of them had taken bargains for the September setting. The disaster does not appear, however, to be irreparable; it has been suggested that the gap, which is only 10 feet by 4 feet, could be easily stopped by a dozen or 20 balks, closely pushed and sunk by large pieces of granite, which could easily be obtained in the vicinity; in the event of these not being immediately available, a dozen iron griders could be used. The accident has caused great distress in the neighbourhood of Beer-alston. It is rumoured that several of the miners are about to emigrate to Chill, Australia, and America; while the lord of the manor, the Earlof Mount-Edgecunbe, will, by the loss of the dues, experience a great depreciation in his mining property. It is, however, anticipated that means will be taken to fork the mine, repair the damage, so that it can again be put in working order, without the enormous cost which in some quarte

RATING OF MINES.—The minutes of evidence taken by the Select Confittee of the House of Commons, on the Rating of Mines, have been published. The idence, it will be remembered, was reported very fully in our Journal in July.

THE BEST FINISHED, AND QUICKEST ERECTION.—Great praise is due to Capt. Richard Southey, from Tuckingmill, Cornwall, for the erection of a 12-head stamping-mill, now at work in the Purima Mines, Colombia. This machine, which is the best stamping-mill now in operation in Colombia, South America, was completed within the short period of two months.—An Inspector.

PRICE OF MATERIALS,

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• • * Tapping's Prize Essay on the Cost-Book System, enlarged an augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street,—Price 5s.

Che Mining Market; Brires of Metals, Ores, &c. METAL MARKET, London, Sept. 19, 1888.

Ditto patent shot 27 0 0-28 10 0 Ditto Wales 4 0 0-4 5 0 American none Dolaton strail Ditto Wales 4 0 0-4 5 0 Indian Charcoal Pigs In London - 7 0 0 In London Mandanger 22 0 0 Ditto in faggots 22 0 0 Giessen Lump 5 0 0 5 5 0	Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 14-0 1 2 ditto tubes , 0 1 14-0 1 3	Bnass (sheets)p. lb. 10d10%d, Wire 10d. Tubes 12d-14d.
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* At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less.	+ Four months' credit, and free on boar	d at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxid

ut 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Giessen, and 66 to 73 for ground.

RIMARKS.—The metal market during the past week has been more ac-ve, and we may anticipate an increased demand for some kinds. Prices, lough generally the same as last week, have in some instances consider-

though generally the same as has voca, and a rise is still spoken of.

Copper remains very firm at the quotations, and a rise is still spoken of.

IRON.—Makers are full of orders, and it is difficult to induce them to take more, except for distant delivery. Scotch pigs have been dull, with a limited business and a downward tendency, until yesterday, when the

tone slightly improved.

SPELTER has continued to advance, and there is every probability of it

tone slightly improved.

SPELTER has continued to advance, and there is every probability of it still going higher.

TIN.—An advance has been announced on English qualities during the week of 4l. per ton on block and bar, and 5l. per ton on refined. Foreign may also be quoted 6l. higher than last week. In Holland, the last price paid was 76½ fl., and sellers are now asking 77 fl. The Ocean Home, run down in the Channel lately, had 3000 slabs Banca on board for New York, and if this quantity has again to be supplied, it will cause a further advance. TIN-PLATES are in good demand, and firm at present quotations.

LEAD, STEEL, and QUICKSILVER, without alteration.

TIN-PLATES are in good demand, and firm at present quotations.

Lead, Steel, and Quicksilver, without alteration.

Liverrool, Sept. 11.—Since our last report, our market for all kinds of Iron presents no feature calling for especial notice, the demand continuing in much the same state as then described. Welsh bars maintain their position, and the advance which has been in some instances established is freely paid, whilst orders for forward delivery, at current rates, are not wanting. In Staffordshire Iron, also, the position of the market is unchanged, and complaints are still made of the scarcity of orders and declining prices, although, with respect to the latter feature, there seems to be, if anything, rather more prospect of a check to downward rates than otherwise; this check, of course, will depend considerably upon the amount of orders which come into our market during the next few weeks, and to the consequent course which may be adopted at the next quarterly meeting. Scotch Pig-iron has suffered a further decline during the week of about 1s. per ton, and until the last day or two business has been at a standstill; yosterday, however, several thousand tons changed hands, at prices still in favour of buyers. Speculation in the article appears to be altogether dead, and prices are mainly supported by the extensive shipments and consumption still going on. The shipments for the week are 10,821 tons, against 10,982 tons in the corresponding week of last year; which, although showing a trifling reduction (say, of 181 tons), are yet large, and, with the quantity required to be set aside for the local consumption, cannot but absorb the make. The position of the trade may be regarded, therefore, as legitimate and healthy. An advance in English Tin was declared on Tuesday, to the extent of 4L per ton on common, and 5L per ton on refined; this advance was not unexpected, seeing the course which foreign Tin was taking, the sales of which have been very considerable. Tin-plates, which were strong before this advance

GLASGOW, SEPT. 11.—During the week our market has continued exceedingly flat, and a slight reduction in price has taken place. A considerable business was done at 71s. 9d. to 71s. 6d., and yesterday morning iron was offered as low as 71s. 3d., but in the afternoon 71s. 6d. was again obtainable. To-day, several transactions have taken place at 71s. 6d., closing sellers at that price. No. 1, g.m.b., 73s. 6d.; No. 3, 70s.; No. 1, Gartsherric, 77s. Shipments this week, 10,821 tons; corresponding week last year, 10,982 tons: showing a decrease of 161 tons.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.—The forges are in a state of complete stagnation, although the general appearance of the retail trade does not seem to warrant it. The feeling that prices will be maintained is not so strong, and in some quarters a fall has even been talked of. At Charleroi, pigs for fusion are calm, whilst those for castings continue in request. The Bergamt of Essen-Werden has furnished the Moniteur des Interests Materiels with a resume of the production of coal in the basin of the Ruhr, for the first half-year of 1856, from which it appears that the quantity raised was 900,107 tons for the six months of 1856, and 825,636 for the correspond-900,107 tons for the six months of 1000, and 020,000 for the corresponding period of 1855—increase 71,471 tons; sale and consumption, 1856, 336,097 tons; 1855, 797,118—increase 38,979 tons. The number of workpeople employed was 11,035 men, and 17,093 women and children, in 1855—increase 1517 men, 1728 women and children. The average daily produce 6082 6 for the correst tons in 1856, and 5637 in 1855-increase 445

At New York (Aug. 30), in the Metal Market, copper sheathing, eper, and spelter, showed an upward tendency. Pig-iron continues in request, with a good demand for the best refined English. Block time Block tin was firmly held, the dealers having advanced the price. Lead quiet, very little doing.—By the last despatches from San Francisco, iron descriptions was heavy in supply, and the market remarkably dull. Lead quiet, with cancisco, iron of all

MINES. - A rise in tin of 4l. per ton, with an expected advance in copper MINES.—A rise in tin of 4t. per ton, with an expected advance in copper, and an improved standard, have given a fresh impetus to mining, and whilst the general stock markets are dull, with little doing in them, a considerable amount of business has been transacted in mining shares since our last, with a very healthy tone pervading the market. North Bassets have advanced to 38, with few sellers; West Basset, 30 to 31; Basset, 285 to 295; Buller, 295 to 300; Devon Consols, 405; South Frances,

360 to 365; Alfred Consols, 13½ to 14½, and several enquiries for the the mine having improved, and there is likely to be an advance; 800 Caradon, 290, in demand; South Tolgus, 140 to 150; East Tolgus, 40 50. The principal run during the week has been for Great Alfred share which have advanced from 5½ to 11½, 12. In the Journal of August when these shares were 2½ to 3, we called attention to them, and state they were below their value, and likely to rise, arguing from the fact the objects for which upwards of 40,000% had been expended—namely setting into the dip of the clvan course west—was about being attains with every prospect of success. It would now appear that the 169 fa and 170 fm. levels, which are considerably behind the 160, are worth, the former 27%, the latter 30% per fm.; the winze sinking below the 160, 70 per fm.; the rise in the back, 46%; the 148 west, 12% per fm. As the ground is particularly easy, especially in the 170, a large quantity of a ground will speedily be opened out. Condurrow, 120 to 125; Greavill 31s., 32s. 6d., 35s.; in Great South Tolgus, shares have advanced to 10 Mary Ann, 38 to 39, firm; Trelawny, 22½; Wheal Margery, 32½ to 38 Margaret, 40 to 42½; Hender, 4½ to 5, mine rather improved; Sortridg Consols, 2½ to 2½; St. Day United, 20s. to 21s.; Porkellis, 10½ to 11; Nortl Downs, 2½, 2½; Holmbush, 2.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.—Great Alfred, 6, 6\%, 6\%; Porkellis, 10\%; Sortridge Comes
2\%; South Frances, 362\% to 365; Wheal Basset, 280 to 285.

Monday.—Alfred Consols, 13 to 13\%; Great Alfred, 7\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%

Hender, 4l. 7s.; North Trelawny, 14s. 3d.; Porkellis, 10\% to 11; Sortridge Consols
2\%; St. John del Roy, 20\%, 20\%; 20; Trewetha, 3d. 6s. 3d.; Wheal Grenoville, 30s., 31s., 31s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Ann, 3s to 38\%; Wha Uny, 4

Tussday.—East Froncoch \(\frac{1}{2} \) 6\%; East Tolgus, 50 to 52\%; Great Alfred, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%; Great South Tolgus, 10, 10\%, 9\%; 10\%, 10, 10\%; North Brinds
3\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%; Great South Tolgus, 10, 10\%, 9\%; 10\%, 10, 10\%; North Brinds
4\%, 8\%, 3\%, 3\%, 3\%; St. Day United, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Wheal Basset, 235 to 29\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%, 8\%; West Day United, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Wheal Basset, 235 to 29\%; What Grenville, 3\%; 8\%, 9\%; 8\%, 8\%, 9\%; Great South Tolgus, 10 to 10\%; Sortridge Consols, \(3\%, 8\%, 9\%, 8\%, 9\%; 9\%; 9\%; 9\%; 9\%; 10\%;

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange :-

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.—South Frances, 360 to 362%; West Basset, 30%; Scribbactosis, 2% to 2%; Par Consols, 20% to 21%; Great South Tolgus, 9 to 10; Great Wheal Alfred, 55; 6, 6%; Wheal Uny, 4%; Porkellis United, 11%; Mendip Em, 2 to 2%; St. John del Rey, 22%; to 22%; Wheal Mary Ann, 38% to 39; Sortridge Casols, 2%; Par Consols, 20%; Trewetha, 39-16 to 3%; Great Wheal Alfred, 76%; Neal Uny, 4%; New Granada, 8s. 9d.

TURSDAY.—Wheal Basset, 282%; to 285; West Basset, 30%; Wheal Mary Ann, 8%; to 39; Sortridge Consols, 2% to 21.31-16; Trewetha, 39-16; Great South Tolgas, 7%; to 39; Sortridge Consols, 2%; Great Wheal Alfred, 7%; S. 8%; S. 8%; Wildberg, 1.

Waddings and Consols, 20%; Great Wheal Alfred, 7%; S. 8%; Great Wheal Alfred, 8%; S. 8

rg, 1 to 1%. 18DAY.—Great Wheal Alfred, 9%, 10%, 10, 10%, 10%; Lady Bertha, 14s, %.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:-

ARR STITUTIS OF OFES AND METALS CUTTING THE WEEK ARE AS follow:—
MONDAY.—In London, 1425 bars fron from Cronstadt, 200 casks steel from Sweig,
41 casks sinc from Belgium.
TUSSDAY.—In London, 38 kegs steel from Sweden, 515 slabs tin from Holland.
WEDNESDAY.—In London, 174 plates copper from France, 5866 bars fron from
TUVENDAY.—In London, 1706 bars fron from Sweden,
TUVENDAY.—In London, 1706 bars fron from Sweden,
2100 bars fron from Crostadt, 7 casks copper ore from Jamaica, 100 slabs tin from Holland, 107 casks at
124 sheets sinc from Belgium.
FRIDAY.—In London, 2493 bars fron from Sweden, 273 pigs fron from Novey,
30 tons copper ore from Names, 60 hondreds its from Port Mills, 1000 casks at
30 tons copper ore from Names, 60 hondreds its from Port Mills, 1000 casks at

FRIDAY.—In Loudon, 2493 bars iron from Sweden, 273 pigs iron from Norsy om Prussia.—In Loudon, 2493 bars iron from Sweden, 273 pigs iron from Norsy om Prussia.

At Rodruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4404 tons were sold, realising 30,6484. 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1271. 12s.; average produce, 7\(^2\); average price, 6l. 19s.; quantity of fearopper, 324 tons 12 cwts. The sale at Trure, on Thursday, will comprise 4689 tons.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1669 tons of copper ore will be sold, including ores from Cobre, Berehaven, Knockmahon, Namaqualand, Malaga, Haly-ford, Tungkillo, and Spanish.

At Liverpool, on Thursday, Messrs, Gibson, Andrew, and Co., sample five parcels of copper ore (7, 21, 29, 30, and 22 tons), ex Golden Green, from Marseilles. The first lot contains silver.

At Bosecan Mine meeting, on Sept. 3, the accounts for the quarter ending June showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 19204. 18s. 5d. A dividendent 2204. (34. per share) was declared, and a balance carried to credit of next accounts 12004. 18s. 5d. The sales of tin for the three months amounted to 55 tons 11 cm, which realised 44884. 7s. 4d. The prospects of the mine continue exceedingly good.

At the Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Sept. 5, the accounts showed-Balance last audit, 210. is.; mine cost, 700. 6s. 9d.; merohants' bills, 230. is. 8i. lord's dues, 60. 18s. = 1201. 4s. 2d.—Ores sold, 939. 4s. 7d.; carriage, 25. 5s. 8i. leaving balance against adventurers, 230. 1s. 2d. Capt. Henry Taylor reported the he had, during the last two months, discovered a great deal more ore than he is taken away or should be in a position to do to advantage until the winzes were held to the different levels. The sale of ores last week, to be brought to account at the next meeting, was 126 tons, and he hoped to have the same quantity next sampliage.

next meeting, was 126 tons, and he hoped to have the same quantity next sampliss.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Sept. 6, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2144. 12s. 11d.; mine cest, 846f. 16s. 94.; merchants' bills, 348. 18s. = 1440f. 3s. 8d.; copper ores sold (less dues, 814. 7s. 5d.), 1209f. 13s. 1d.; material, 3f. 11s. 6d. : leaving balance against adventurers, 1964. 19s. 1d. Capt. Paccoc's salary was increased to 8f. 8s. per month. A call of 14. per share was made. Capts. 0.0. Trewren and R. Passoc reported that the prospects throughout were still very clearing, and if the next sampling were not more than the last it would be from the present dressing. Store not being large enough to enable them to return all the ore raised.

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Costs and merchants' bills for May and June, 1244f. 2s. 1d; balance from last account, 35f. 0s. 5d.; ores sold, less dues, 862f. 4s. 6d.: leaving balance against the advesturers, 295f. 17s. 2d.

At Wheal Grylls meeting, on Sent. 6, the accounts showed—Ore sold.

turers, 2934, 17s. 2d.

At Wheal Grylls meeting, on Sept. 6, the accounts showed—Ore sold,
3204. 3s. 10d.; calls received, 1024, 8s. =4221. 11s. 10d. —Mine cost, January to Juss,
2074. 17s. 10d.; materials sold, 591. 3s. 0d.; merchants bills, 21f. 0s. 9d.; icaving be
lance in favour of the adventurers, 741. 3s. 9d. Capts. Matthew White and Stephen
Osborne reported that they sampled 276 barrows of tinstuff on Sept. 5, which was so
included in the above account.

once in invoir of the airventurers, 74. 38. 30. Capts. Matthew white and stepses obsoring reported that they sampled 276 barrows of tinstuff on Sept 5, which was residued in the above account.

At Great Sheba Consols Mine meeting, on Aug. 21 (Mr. S. W. Hatch in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance due to purser, 4774, 8s.; mine cost and merchants' bilis, June, 248, 5s. 4d.; 101, 194, 18s. 8d.; dues, 134. 4s. 7d.; sundries, 114. 17s. 2d.; bill in hand, 284, 3s. 9d.=9734, 17s. 6d.—Calls received, 3474. 15s.; cresold and carriage, 2804, 4s. 3d.; three forfeited shares sold, 24. 2s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 343, 16s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Recolutions were passed appointing Messra. H. Hooper, James, and 8tone a committee, to examise the accounts, and that the captain be requested to send his report to the Mining Journal once a fortnight, or oftener if required. Capt. Nicholas Yelland reported that the pitch in back of the 46 will produce 104, worth of copper ore per fm. The pitch weit from Rowe's winze will produce 114, per fm., and that in the 30-fm. level 134. The next sampling he calculated would be about 90 tons. Capt. John Spargo reported that he believed by proper management the mine, in less than 12 months, would become a regular dividend-paying one.

At the Great Polgooth Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), convered to consider whether the company should be wound up, resolutions were passed that the meeting be adjourned to Oct. 21, and that the explains be required to submit a weekly report to the committee. A vote of thanks to the chair an expensive the submit a weekly report to the committee. A vote of thanks to the chair and reminated the proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column.

At Wheal Edward meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of adventurers 4771. 18s. Messra. Libri, Camberlege, Seward, Northern, and Offord were appointed the committee of management until the next gener

the accounts showed balance in favour of adventurers 4771. 18s. Messrs. Libri, Camberlegs, Seward, Northern, and Offord were appointed the committee of management until the next general meeting. Messrs. Hallettand Swomeli were elected additors. At the North Wheal Robert general meeting, on Sept. 4, the accounts showed a balance of 10331. 8s. 1d., including cash, ore bills, carriage to be received, &c. A favourable report from the manager was read: 126 tons of good ore were sampled on Ang. 29, the previous menth's sale having been only 108 tons. It is expected that the samplings will be increased. At the western mine (85 fathoms from Sortridgs boundary), important discoveries are looked for shortly. The 42, at this part of the mine, yields a little ore, and the 30 west has been worth in places I ton per fm. In about two months the south lode, which has been the richest in the castern part of the mine, will be cut, when a good productive lode may be fairly anticipated, as the branches in the cross-cut dipping towards it are yielding good yellwo ore.

Pedn-an-drea United has sold 5 tons 13 ewts. of black in for 3850. 5s. 4d. The lode in the 80, cast on Martin's, is worth 30, per fm. 5c 60, driving west on Martin's lede, 101; stopes, 401. The 55 stopes, 101; stopes on middle lode, 121;, on engine lode, 71. The lode in the 30 and 18 at Skimmer's are turning out a very large quantity of tinstuni, worth about 60, per 100 sacks. The men expect to carry a good lot of black in to the smelting-bouse next week, and then set about fixing the guides in the smap,-winze shaft to draw away a large accumulation of tinstuff that has for some time remained underground. 6 imenand labourers are working the guides in the smap,-winze shaft to draw away a large accumulation of tinstuff that has for some time remained underground. 6 imenand labourers are working the guides in the smap,-winze shaft to draw away a large accumulation of tinstuff that has for some time remained underground. 6 imenand labourers are working the guides in the

ng it. ert United Mines sold on Thursday 34 tons of ailver-lead, at 151. 6s. The last few reports have shown a marked improvement in the prosp-

At South Ten sumpmi when the strand the waterst lastill it lity ore as the visiding % inde is turni men are woo lode improve and getting day, and 10 At Gran

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10 fms. from yer fm., wit of gossan. before the 2 per fm. The of a splendin average 3s. in the back. 36, the same At Great 10 tons of reducing 5 to driving it a

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Ore sold, y to June, eaving ba-d Stephen ch was not 7. Hatch

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At South Crenver Mine, the pay and setting on Friday last went off well. The suspense are employed squaring down the engine-shaft to the 84 fathom level, when the standing lift will be there fixed perpendicularly, under the nose of the bob, and the water brought direct to the said, at a considerable monthly saving. The 74 cart is still in the cross-course; when through it they expect as goods lode and quality or eas they had in the 64 over. At present, the lode in the 64 is only 30 in, wide, yielding X ton of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking from the 74 to the 84, the lode is turning out 1½ ton of ore per fm. Between the 64 and 64 fm. levels, eight man are working the ground upon tribute. The 44 west is yielding 3½ ton per fm., and getting fair wages. The month's sampling, of 79 tons of ore, was sold on Thurs-and getting fair wages. The month's sampling, of 79 tons of ore, was sold on Thurs-and getting fair wages. The month's sampling, of 79 tons of ore, was sold on Thurs-and yields from Williams's lode. The 24 cast, on Williams's lode, is worth 81, to 101, ger fm., with every appearance of improving; the 24 west, on this lode, is 15 in, wide, of gossan. The 12 cast, on the same lode, is worth 151, per fm., this end being 26 fms. per fm. with every appearance of improving; the 24 west, on this lode, is 15 in, wide, of gossan. The 12 cast, on the same lode, is worth 151, per fm., this end being 26 fms. ger fm. The 104 in the winze below the adit, 5 fms. before the 12 end, is worth 301, ger appearance of improving; the work work and the same lode, is worth 151, per fm., this end being 26 fms. savenge 3s, 6d. in 11, and two of them are in the bottom of the 12, the others being in the back. Altogether, the mine is looking well, and when the lode is cut in the 35, the samplings will, no doubt, be greatly increased.

At Groat Wheal Alfred, the lode in the 160 fm. level west is producing 10 tons of rich ore per fm. The 170, which is some distance behind the 160, is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and is

At West Wheal Virgin there is an engine now in course of erection, which will go to work in a few days; the prospects of the mine are good.

At Oola Mine, they are raising lead ore of good quality from the western part of the property; the steam-engine now in course of construction will shortly be placed on the mine, and when the water is forked operations will be prosecuted so as ford remunerative returns.

is afford remunerative returns.

About 1200 shares in Molland Mine, forfeited at the last general meeting, were sold this week, by tender, at 6d. per share, being the amount of the call due.

The Start Bay Slate Quarry Company's effects are to be sold by auction, at Tercross, by Mr. Lumley, on Thursday. The machinery and plant are on the most approved principles, and comprise a 20-horse power high-pressure steamering and wrought-iron wagon boiler, planing machine, new slate-rubbing machine, 2000 feet of tranway, stock of slates and slabs, &c.

whise, 3000 feet of tramway, stock of slates and slabs, &c.

At the Lusitanian Mining Company for Portugal meeting, on Sept. 3, a dividend of 1s. 94. per share was announced. The directors expressed their regret that that they were unable to declare a larger amount, as anticipated in Sept., 1855, but attributed their position to the great and sudden fail in the price of copper, and the inferior quality of the ore shipped having caused a considerable reduction in the resilised proceeds of the cargoes which had arrived since that period.

At the Royal Santiago Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Taylor, jun., in the chair), a report was submitted as to the present state of affairs, as intimating that a call of 1t. per share would be made. The opinion of the projector was taken as to whether they would go on or wind-up, when an unanimous wish was expressed in favour of going on. The proceedings are fully reported in mother column.

was was expressed in layour of going on. The proceedings are fully reported in sother column.

At the National Discount Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. M. Bassell, Mr., in the chair), the Chairman stated that the proceedings were in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, which required that two extraordinary general works with the Deed of Settlement, which required that two extraordinary general works are the proceedings the resolutions were unanimously passed, and it was only accessary upon the present occasion to confirm them. The resolutions alluded to were the taken as read, and unanimously confirmed, and the directors authorised to take its accessary stops to bring them under the new law. Some formal resolutions were passed, and the proceedings terminated. At the London and Paris Bank meeting of shareholders, on Tuesday, at the sivilation of Mr. Wm. Hartridge, resolutions was adopted expressive of the shareholders' opinion that the directors have failed to earry out the objects contemplated in the company's original prospectus, and recommending the dissolution of the uncreasing. A continitive was appointed to confer with the directors, and the meeting sparsed until the 22d inst.

The St. John del Rev Mining Company have advices to July 18:—Cont

is the company's original prospectus, and resommending the dissolution of the uncitaking. A contimitive was appointed to confer with the directors, and the meeting siparned until the 22d inst.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices to July 18:—Cost for May, 8717L 1s. 7d.; profit, 738L 4s. 5d. It is unfortunate that while the produce life with cost is anusually high. There has been a large consumption of timber and loss for new works. The charge for ratchet rails alone amounts to 1500 reals. The charge which has been made every month, for nearly a year, on account of the wronght-iron syphon pleps fluishes this present month. The produce for June is \$1,516 oitavas, equal to 240-323 lbs. The above produce is very nearly the same as six for May, making allowance for the estamping time being less by 1½ days: stamps writing 30 days, average 130 heads; ditto, with 132 heads, 29-32 days; arastres seried each, 23-31 days. The experiment of the running amalgamation of the slimes sithe Susanna stamps has not been turning out satisfaciorily, but is proposed to try in this larger machines. Morro Velho, July 26: Capt. Hoskins leaves the day after be-norrow for Rio, in charge of 10 boxes, containing 48,572 cits.—(a) and 12 cits. (a) and 12 cits. (b) and 12 cits. (c) and 13 cits. (c) and 1500-1 cits for any cits of any cits.—(b) and 1500-1 cits for any cits of any cits of any cits of any cits of any cits. (c) and cits of any cits. (c) any cits of any cits. (c) and cits of any cits of an

caracteristic produced well at Walker's stamps; at the bottom of these stopes we have about a feet of virgin ground, and the vein in it looks encouraging. The produce for the months shows a large increase, which we hope will be maintained, amounting to \$20s.6.0s.8.5 dwts.: 25 lbs.3.0s.1.4 dwts. gold dust were received, per the Timar.

The Iberian Mining Company monthly report, for August:—No. 1 Lead Mine: The cross-cut in the San Andre's level has reached another branch of the lode, about 2f. wide, and composed of sandstone, quarit, blende, and spots of lead and opper ore. This level is being driven by three men, at 4f. is. 9d. per fm. There has been distinct change in the country in the San Diego level, the sandstones are compared and the sandstone of the sandstones are compared to the sandstone of the sandstone are consultant, and a few spots of ore have been found. We have found nothing in the 20 fm. which shall has now been driven if fms. entirely in the black shale; I have stopped the lode; last of a very considerable width and thickness; below it, at a constrained depth, lies a sandstone country, dipping from the point where the San Anteres and San Diego levels are now driving; I am of opinion that the cre will be said to have dipped with it. Before sinking further I think we shall do well to wait tools in these two levels. The stopes have not been so good this month, the yield been much lower; we have dressed 320 quintals (about 15 tons).—No. 2 Lead lies: The stopes have not been so good this month, the yield been much lower; we have dressed 320 quintals (about 15 tons).—No. 2 Lead lies: The stope shall be said to have dispense of the produce for the works where the law orders were drowned out. There is a fair change of ground in the deep adit, all consider we must be very near intersecting the lode; the water oning down is frougable sign. I have nothing new to report on the shallow levels driving near triacs. In a westerly direction we are driving the lode; the water oming down is frougable sign. I have

so a with the two furnaces. The experiments on the suppuret ores have not yet a faished, for want of water. The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company have received advanced that the stopes are now worth on an exerge about 7 cwts. of ore per fin.—Withelm's it. In the end driving east the lode is 18 in. wide, worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of ore fin.—Frederick's Level: The stopes in back of this level will average worth 5 cwts. of ore fin.—Frederick's Level: The stopes in back of this level are worth 7 cwts. of ore fin.—Frederick's Level: The stopes in back of this level are worth 7 cwts. of ore fin.—In the end driving west from the bottom of wince No. 3, the lode is 16 in. worth 6 cwts. of ore per fin.—Schindler Lode: The cross-out from the new its completed, and we are now cutting down a piece of ground in the side of the level, to make it straight for the flat-rods, this will require about a week from lime to accomplish, soon after which we shall have all the machinery ready for ping at the old shaft below addi. At surface, we have cleared through the greater of the burrow to the old shaft, but cannot yet see the full size of it; we shall, ever, push on here, and commence clearing as soon as possible. August sampling mounts at 17½ tons. We shall commence smelting or 18th inst.—S. Richa nos. on Australia. we learn that the sum total of the gold received at

bom Australia, we learn that the sum total of the gold received at bourne by secort from the beginning of the year to June 21 was 1,329,874 czs., and tity shipped, 1,516,464 coss. The shipments of gold to England in the week endine 3, inclusive of that per Royal Charter, were 173,000 czs. In the week endine 14, the Kezs had sailed with 82,000 czs. for London, and the Joseph Turatit 21,000 czs. for Liverpool. The Surdinian has also arrived in 73 days from Melha having on board 130 passengers, and 64,000 czs. of gold, valued at 256,000. Siona et the diggings had been impeded by the heavy rains, but the yield of gold insertheless turned out well. At Forest Creek, 2 tons of quartz had yielded as, of gold. A correspondent says—"During some years past, in the mines of its, the writer never saw a finer looking gold country than exists between Ophir Zasy Creek, both for the simple alluvial operations, and the most selection. m Australia, we learn that the sum total of the gold received at

chinery required for the quartz reef. The abundance of the quartz is truly astonishing—the quarts reef cropping out on every ridge and every spur."

About 30,000l. worth of bar silver was sold on Thursday for India, at 5s. 2d. per os. standard, showing a rise of % on the price last quoted.

The South Australian Copper Company have announced that the adjoined general meeting will be held on Oct. 1.

From New Zealand, we learn that gold had been discovered near Nelson, and a lode of copper, at a height of 1800 feet, on the Dan Mountain.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been dull, and in consequence of the unfavourable reports from St. John del Rey, the shares have fallen to 19; Royal Santlago changed hands yesterday at 2; United Mexican, 3%; Fontgibaud Silver-Lead, 3%; to 9%; Cobre Copper have continued to improve, and the closing price was from 53 to 58.

In the Gold Mining Share Market no husiness has been expected.

Lead, 5% to 9%; Cobre Copper have continued to improve, and the closing price was from 55 to 58.

In the Gold Mining Share Market no business has been transacted during the week, and prices are merely nominal.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has improved, and more business has been done. On Monday, shares changed hands in Crystal Palace at 2%, and London General Omnibus at 4. On Tuesday, Australian Agricultural were 26; Berlin Water-Works, 5%; Crystal Palace, 2%; ditto, Preference, 3%; Mexican and South American, 4%; National Discount, 5%; North of Europe Steam, 13%; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67. On Wednesday, Crystal Palace were 2%; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13%; London General Omnibus Company, 4; North of Europe Steam, 13%. On Toursday, Crystal Palace remained without alteration. South Australian Land, 30. Vesterday, shares changed hands in Canada at 123 and 124; Canada Government 6 per Cent., January and July, 413%; to 113%; Crystal Palace, 2 to 2%; Electric Telegraph, 94%; London General Omnibus Company, 3; National Discount, 5%; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68; ditto, New, 15%; Victoria Government 6 per Cent., Jan. and July, 110%. In Joint Stock Banks, the market has been dull, and quotations are generally low; business was done yesterday in Australasia, at 164%; Bank of Egypt, 11% to 113; Bank of London, 68 to 67; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 20%; London and County, 32%; London Joint-Stock, 32; National Provincial of England, 78; Oriental Bank Corporation, 39%; Ottoman Bank, 9; Union of London, 27%; Unity Mutual, 40. The following quotations are merely mominal:—West Harm bistillery, par to 4 pm; Oriental Gas, 1-16 to 3-16 pm.; European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, ¼ dis. to par; and Acadian Iron, par to ½ pm.

For American securities in London, the market has been affected by the dulness pervading the English stock-market; but, although any activity cannot be noted, there is an absence of any pressure. For the various securities of the Illinois Central Railroad the

having stimulated enquiry.

SHEFFIELD, SEPT. 10.—There is but very little business doing in mining shares at present, and the prices continue depressed. The quotations are as follow:—Bright-side, 60 to 63; Crafnant, 4% to 5; Eyam, 26 to 27; Peak United, 5 to 6; Prince of Wales, 7 to 7½.—George Wilson.

HULL, SEPT. 11.—Our market for railway shares is dull, and there is very little inclination to do business, which is generally the case in a flat state of the market. Hull and Selbys, however, form an exception, and of this stock there are generally buyers at full prices.—T. W. Flist and Co.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of August:—

	Ships,	Tons.	Marine Control		5	hips.	Tons.
Tewcastle		79,107		01199999999	*******	3	396
eaham	90	21,688				11	1,418
underland	170	49,767				44	12,679
Iartlepool & West Har			Yorkshire,			40	3,046
tockton and Middlesbr	0' 24	5,433	Small coal	and cind	ers	5	1,466
W-4-1					-		
Total	********		************		8	305	221,599
Total imported in	Aug., 185	5			*********	1	267,982
C	omparative	Stateme	mt of 1855 a	nd 1856.			
mported from 1st Janu	ary to 31st	Aug., 1	856Ship	os 6972	*******	1,988,17	3 tons.
mported from 1st Janu						1,943,80	
mported from 200 can	,		000 111111 91	-	********	2,020,00	. ,,
Increase of ships	and tons .			28	*******	44,36	9

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within

the London district, during the month of August :— Railways. Tons cwt. Railways. Great Northern	Tons 3,487	0 14
Eastern Counties	107,459	
Coals by railway in Aug., 1855	87,197	8
Coals by canal in Aug., 1855	2,335	5
Comparative Statement of 1855 and 1856.		
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1856	., 792,048	0
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1555	., 662,551	10
Increase in the year 1856—railways	. 129,496	10
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1856	. 15,830	0
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1855	15,238	8
Increase in the year 1856—canals	591	12

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to September 9, forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:

25,000 tons water-pipes, for the Glargow Corporation Water-works.
IN CRESTREFIELD, DEBRYSHIES.—17 miles water-pipes, for Worcester.
IN LANCASHIES, NEAR WIGAN.—Engines, pumps, and machinery, for Worcester Water-works.

300 tons rails, 150 tons rallway chairs, and a quantity of bridge girders, for the Maryport and Carlisle Railway.

30 tons rivets, for Wells, Somerectshire.
A large engine, for London.
A quantity of cast-iron series piles for bridge piers, on Mitchell's patent, for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Compans.

PROPERTIES CORD.

Rails and railway chairs for a new line of railway, contemplated from Paris to Tours.

It is also fully expected that a scheme for railways in Russia, on an extensive scale, will soon be introduced to the public, under the amplices of an Anglo-French company.

It is also fully expected that a scheme for railways in Russia, on an extensive scale, will soon be introduced to the public, under the auspices of an Anglo-French company.

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING—2664 OZS. OF GOLD TO THE TON OF QUARTZ, —As evidence of the advantageous results which must accrue from the introduction of improved machinery into the gold districts of Australia and California, we may allude to the operations of Messrs. Stewart, Robins, and Co.'s mechine, at Wattle Guiley. Forest Creek, Australia, from which it would appear that capital and machinery were the sole requisites for conducting gold quartz mining, in that district at least, to a successful issue. At Bailarat, a well-considered plan for saving labour and reducing the chance of sinking: "hieres" to the minimum has been introduced, which will, no doubt, tend considerably to alleviate the existing suffering among deep sinkers, by increasing the chance of securing: "a golden bole." It is reported that two men, named Mackin and Radford, who had had a claim for some time on the Wattle Guiley reef, and who, laying up their quartz to be crushed at a future period, whilst they threy were "nuggeting" sufficient to pay current expenses, sent two tons of their quarts to be crushed by Mesers. Stewart, Robins, and Co.'s machine. From the perceptible indications the owners expected 20 or 25 ozs. per ton, but as the crushing proceeded, they were gratified to find that the whole mass of quartz was impregnated with gold, and the ultimate yield was no less than 533 ozs. from the two loss of marts. As the stampers descended, nuggets several cunces in weight were seen; and from the stamper board, after the quartz who also scraped from the box, no less than 3 lbs. of gold were cleared by Mr. Stewart, who also scraped from the wheel of the mill in which the quartz was ground fishes of golds alarge as half-crown pieces of interest:—"Victoria Quartz Crushing Mackine, June 17: Crushed two tons for Mackin and Radford, of Wattle Guily. Yield of gold:—Amalgamated, 158

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of Copper Ore, Copper Regulus, Bar Copper, and Silver Ore, imported at Liverpool during the month of August, 1856.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copp.	Copp.	Bar copper.	Silve ore.	
, 12. , 14. , 25. , 25. , 26.	Golden Grove	Corunna Hamburgh London Melbourne Muzatlan Arica and Islay Constantinople Marscilles Valparaiso	Tons. 34 200 520 82 800	55 200	150 pieces, 190 slabs, 350 pieces,	020000 020000 020000 020000 020000 020000	

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 5th Tons. I th September.

Price per ton.

£14 3 6 W. J. Cookson & Co.

14 1 6 ditto Mines. Tees Side Nether Hearth.

Sold on the 8th September.

34 £12 15 6
37 12 1 0
25 11 6 0
9 11 2 0
14 6 0 0
50 12 2 0
60 10 0 0 Panther Company.
ditto
Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Panther Company.
Walker, Parker, & Co.
Newton, Keates, & Co. ditto
ditto
ditto
Wheal Exmouth
ditto Sold on the 10th September. 100 £15 8 6 Panther Company. Foxdale ... BLACK TIN.
 ditto
 0
 2
 1
 20
 —
 9
 11
 10
 ditto

 Great Polgooth
 8
 11
 311
 £17
 5
 0
 £612
 4
 2
 Daubsy.

 Sold on the 4th September.

 Sold on the 4th September.

 Forkellis United
 17
 18
 3
 2
 £75
 10
 0
 £354
 7
 0
 —Mellanear.

 ditto
 6
 17
 2
 4
 50
 10
 0
 347
 5
 6
 ditto

 Sold on the 4th September.

 Sold on the 4th Septe COPPER ORES.
Sampled August 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, September 11.

Mines.	T	ons		P	rice.		Mines.	Tons.		rice	
West Basset		84			4	6	Alfred Consols	51	. £2	4	-6
ditto	*************	80	******	9	6	6	ditto	20	, 12		6
ditto	*************	70	******	8	11	0	ditto	8	. 1	1	- 6
ditto	************	69	******	2	19	6	Rosewarne United	92		- 6	6
ditto	***************************************	67	******	4	3	o.	ditto	61	. 5	14	6
ditto	************		*****	8	18	6	ditto	42	. 6	5	- 6
ditto	*************			5	5	6	Wheal Margery	70	. 6	11	6
ditto	*************			8	11	6	ditto	58		6	- 6
ditto	*************		*****	5	2	6	ditto	56	5	9	0
ditto			*****	9	4	0	Great Wheal Alfred	66	4	11	- 6
ditto	***********	97	*****	3	0	6	ditto	58		14	- 6
	**********	40		3		0	ditto	36		4	0
Carn Brea	*************	69		4		6	ditto	20	- 2	5	ě
	************		*****	- 4	0	0		93		9	6
ditto	**********		*****		6		Boiling Well	44		16	6
ditto	**********				9	0	ditto	44		10	6
. ditto	************			2	9	0	ditto	26		15	6
ditto	***********		*****	3		6	Levant			8	0
ditto	***********			1	10	0	ditto	46		2	6
ditto	***********	43		4	11	6	ditto	27			6
ditto	***********	41	*****	3	3	0	ditto	23		11	
ditto	***********	38		5	11	6	Halamanning	73		5	6
ditto		36		2	8	6	ditto	57	. 7	11	0
Wheal Bulle	r	87	******	2	12	6	West Alfred Consols	38		1	6
ditto	***********		******	7	4	6	ditto	27		15	6
ditto	*************			6	17	6	ditto		. 3	15	6
ditto	**************		******	5	0	6	ditto	7	. 12	8	6
ditto	***********		******	3	18	6	Clijah and Wentwort	52	4	6	-6
ditto	******************		******	2	19	6	ditto			4	6
ditto	************		******	4	14	0	South Crenver		. 1	19	0
ditto	*************	33	******	2	7	6	ditto			2	0
North Basse	ŧ		******		5	6	Wheal Unity Consols			18	6
ditto	*************		******	5	18	o ·		24		5	6
ditto	**************		******		1	6	Carrack Dews	3.4	7	12	0
ditto					11	ŏ	Wheal Anna			1	0
ditto	***********				10	0	Treloweth			î	6
ditto	***********	40	*****	10		0				18	6
	***********		*****			0				16	0
ditto	***********				10	0	Botallack			12	0
ditto	***********		*****		18	6	West Wh. Providence		- 10	17	6
ditto	***********	16	*****	13	13	6	Wheal Tremayne			17	6
Par Consols			*****		6	6	ditto			4	
ditto	***********		*****	7	6	6	ditto			2	6
ditto	*************	74	*****	11	11	6	Cook's Kitchen	16		18	0
ditto	************	52		4	7	6	Wheal Agar	15		10	6
ditto	************	40		12	14	6	Wheal Trenwith			16	6
Alfred Conso	ls	81		6	16	6	North Wheal Gilbert	10		17	6
ditto	*************			9	9	0	Wheal Guskus	8	. 3	11	6
ditto	************					6					
		-				-	nepugn				
							RODUCE.			_	-
West Basset	668		£44	129	5	0	South Crenver	79 £	227	3	0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset 668 £4429 5 0 South Creaver 79 £ 227 3 0
Carn Bres 578 2385 18 6 Wb. Unity Consols. 64 427 12 0
Wheal Buller 500 2302 19 0 Carrack Dews 34 258 8 0
North Basset 369 5633 4 0 Wheal Anns. 55 330 16 6
Far Consols. 334 3351 13 0 Treloweth 53 302 15 6
Alfred Consols. 300 2444 8 6 Botalack 51 66 116 0
Rosewarne United. 195 1378 13 6 West Wh. Proviol. 34 298 8 0
Wheal Margery 184 1190 6 0 Wheal Tremayno. 30 197 6
Great Wh. Alfred. 180 1062 4 0 Cook's Kitchen 16 73 8 0
Boiling Well. 163 1183 2 6 Wheal Agar 15 52 17 6
Boiling Well. 163 1183 2 6 Wheal Agar 15 52 17 6
Halamanning 130 815 8 6 North Wh. Gilbert. 10 48 15 0
West Alfred. 68 369 12 0 Wheal Gustus. 8 28 12 0
Clijah and Went. 84 488 2 0
Clijah and Went. 84 488 2 0

Average Standard £121 2 0 | Average Produce 7 47 2008 |
Cuantity of Ore. 4379 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 354 tons 12 cwts.

Amount of Money. £129 18 0.—Average Froduce 7 5 5 5
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal Company 207 £1301 13 6
Vivian and Sons 367 207 £1301 13 6
Vivian and Sons 368 369 20 Wheal Hat 1198 1 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. 453 3258 6 9
Williams, Foster, and Co. 808 7576 8 6
Spitty Copper Company 184 1198 1 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. 453 3258 6 9
Williams, Foster, and Co. 808 7576 8 6
Spitty Copper Company 393 2652 11 0
Mason and Elkington 537 2958 6 9
Williams, Foster, and Co. 808 7576 8 6
Spitty Copper Company 393 2652 11 0
Mason and Elkington 537 2958 6 9
F. Bankart 554 2678 14 0
Copper Miners' Company 275 2036 5 6

£30,648 9 6 4379

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parceis.—Devon Great Consols 2310—Phomix Mines 390—West Caradon 330—Bedford United Mines 242—Wheal Friendship 160—Hingston Down 153—Collacombe 153
—North Wheal Robert 126—Sortridge Consols 122—Kelly Bray 113—Wheal Arthur 80—Devon and Courtenay 64—Wheal Zion 53—Lady Bertha 50—Devon Buller 42—Tavy Consols 38—Wheal Langford 25—Hawkmoor 20.—Total, 4689 tons.

Tavy consols 36—Wheal Langford 25—Hawkmoor 20.—Total, 4689 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 605—St. Day United Mines 450—South Caradon 404—Fowey Consols 400—Wheal Clifford 348—Perran St. George 338—Consols 299—Ferran United 182—South Wheal Ellen 169—South Crimnis 160—Great Crimnis 142—West Fowey Consols 93—Wheal Yvyyan 76—Trethellan 28—North Wheal Busy 27—Wheal Ellen 25—East Wheal Leisure 9—Boundy's Ore 5.—Total, 3725 tons.

by J. Y. Warson, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (publin 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Meta Trade, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Aso, a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1833, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Mesars. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Offices, I, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London. Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS (Established nearly 20 years), are always in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in BRITISH MINES, and OFFER THEIR ADVICE in all matters relating to MINING. I, St. Michael's-alley, Corabill, London.

Botices to Correspondents.

STREL CONVERSION.—Sir: It is strange that none of your numerous correspondents, on the subject of iron smelting and steel conversion, make allusion to the use and benefit attending the application of peroxide of manganese, which I believe is much adopted by the steel converters in Sheffield. This substance contains more oxygen than any other thing at a similar price, and for the application of which a patent was taken out a few years since. It is a very remarkable fact, in connection with this matter, that upon analysis of the steel converted by this agency, not a trace of manganese is found. Some of your readers may, therefore, be able to explain what your specific with the manufacture of steel, and whether manganese might not be applied with beneficial effect in the process of Mr. Bessemer!—W. M.: Lombard-afreet, Sept. 10.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIEL ORE, AND BESSEMER'S IRON-MAKING PROCESS.—SIR: Perhaps some one of your able correspondents may be inclined to inform me what effect Mr. Bessemer's new process is likely to have, or perhaps may have had, on the iron made from the Northamptonshire ore. Is it likely that the purifying of this iron by excessive heat will render it of better quality than it has been supposed hitherto to have acquired!—J. C. W.: Sept. 10.

SALT WATER IN A LEAD MINE.—SIR: On visiting the Keswick Mine, Portinscale, I

ALT WATER IN A LEAD MINE.—Siz: On visiting the Keswick Mine, Portinscale, was surprised to find that the water from the pumps was extremely sait. Is the case in other lead mines? The mine is on the banks of the Derwent Water the clearest and freshest lake in Cumberland?—A. B.

the clearest and freshest lake in Cumberland I.—A. B.

REDUCTION OF FOOR ORES.—SIR: The acid process is in full operation at Twista, about a day's journey from Frankenberg, where they reduce ores, at a large profit, as low as I per cent. The ores that are now being raised at the Frankenberg Mines average 4 per cent. and coat for getting 9s. per too. The following statement is based on the results of the process at Twista:—50 tons of copper ore, at 2 per cent., will produce 1 ton of copper. It takes 33 flaks of acid to act upon the 50 tons of copper ore of the above per centage. Each flask weighs 50 lbs.; price, delivered at Frankenberg, 1s. 6d. per flask. The acid required to produce 1 ton of copper regulus will cost 34, 1%, 6d. It takes 2 tons of scrap-iron to every ton of copper deposited. Works, to turn out 20 tons of regulus per month, cun be contracted for, not to cost more than 6004. The patent for this process has been secured to the proprietors of the Frankenberg Mines.—J. R.: Cumden-town, Sept. 9.

TALLESEN MYNING COMPANY.—SIR: Can any of your correspondents give me informa-

TALESSEN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Can any of your correspondents give me inform tion as to what are the prospects of the Tallesen Silver-lead Mine, Cardiganshir—A SHAREHOLDER.

tion as to what are the prospects of the Taliesen Silver-lead Mine, Cardiganshire?—A SHARHROLDER.

CREMISTS' MORTARS.—SIR: I should like to draw the attention of some of your inventive readers to the want of a suitable substitute for the ordinary mortar used by chemists, and particularly in reference to the mixing of powders on a large or small scale,—for instance, in mixing the carbonate of magnesia with any other powder it has a tendency to agglomerate, and the triturating surface of the pestil covers so small a part of the mortar that a very great waste of time takes place. I have an idea that the motion of what are called American washing boards would be something about the mark, the sides curving up, and weight might be placed on the upper surface, and worked by a winch, so as to produce more perfect mechanical mixture.—F. Cornwall: **Beerley, Sept. 11.**

Fox Tox Minne.—Six: It is rumoured that it is intended to resuscitate this concern under the Joint-stock Companies Act. Could any of your correspondents residing in the neighbourhood, but uninterested in the adventure, furnish me, through your columns, with such particulars upon the prospects of the district as would enable one to Judge whether the mine is likely to prove successful or otherwise?—T. T.

THE SURMERSHON OF THE SOURH TAXEM MINE.—The calamity which has recently occurred at the South Tamar Mine has induced several correspondents to make saggestions to remedy the disaster. Whilst several are madmissible from their orude nature, and others from their evident uselessness, some deserve, at least, an impartial consideration. The "Bal Captain" suggests the placing of vessels or raits around the place, then find the perpendicular depth and dimensions of the hole, and drop as many life of pumps as may be necessary. Two or three columns must also be placed in the hole to support a platform for the men. When sufficient columns of pumps are fixed and temporarily stayed with guy ropes, or by my other available means, the hole is to be completely filled w

GREAT SHEBA MINING COMPANY.—"J." (City).—The reports from this cot in future, appear regularly in the usual column, as a special resolution last month directing the captain to send them.

Anoto-Californian directing the captain to send them.

Anoto-Californian Gold Mining Company.—Sir: We are noted in this county for being hard-headed. Our late respected Member, Col. Sinthorp, I believe was one of the 53 members whom the Times, at the last debate on Protection, stated were obstinate and pig-headed. Sir Henry Vere Huntley states that it is some months since the directors paid anything to his credit at Mesers. Ommancy's, and the mining captain is similarly situated. I was not aware the last-named had any accounts with Mesers. Ommancy's, and the mining captain is similarly situated. I was not aware the the following amount charged up to the end of May, under the head of California: Mining expenses and stores, 1923.; labour, 9154.; board and lodging (Sir H. Huntley and Mr. Prankerd), 3534. I am not aware whether these charges include Sir Henry Huntley's expenses at San Prancisco, during the 16 days he was there in April, or the 21 days he so-journed there in May; but the gallant commander has a greater self-denial than I and many of my brother shareholders give him credit for, if he has not secured himself. We have had enough of excuses, delusive promises, and bombast; we do not wish any more elaborate statements to be drawn up; the sum of 65,0004, has been dissipated. Let Sir Henry Huntley meet the board and shareholders, and then and there render up an account of his stewardship. The company is dissolved; his vocation is suspended; let him then come to England, and justice can then be rendered both to him and us.—G. G. Lincoln, Sept. 9.

Form Bower Mine.—"D." (Horney).—This company must be brought under the lates of the state o

FORT BOWEN MINE.—"D." (Hornsey).—This company must be brought under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856; and we are informed that a meeting will shortly be called for that purpose, when the affairs of the company will be considered, an whether it will be advisable to make any alteration in the present constitution.

whether it will be advisable to make any alteration in the present constitution.

Gold Extraction—Canon of Errors.—Sir: Mr. Radley should not have flattered himself with the idea that I had sufficient temerity to attempt a reply to that catalogue of unintelligible jargon, dogmatically styled, by himself, a "Canon of Criticism." Nor would I now condescent to refer to his egotistic remarks, were it not that he miserably concets a story relative to the working of my machinery in Australia. He says, "A digger from Ballarat, now in London to find out the best quartz crushing machine, or rather a better one than either Collyer's, Berdan's, or Perkes's, all of which (he says!) have proved complete failures in Australia, and ean be bought for old metal." Such a preposterous and flagrant untruth cannot pass unnotized, and will brand its perpetrator as un worthy of the consideration of any respectable person in future. The first complete machine was shipped by Messra. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, for Mr. James M'Arthur, on board the Orseell, which only jest London in July last. How, then, it could have arrived in Australia, even at this date, I leave for your readers to determine. I will not allow such a libet to pass with this exposure, but will cause Mr. Radley to produce his "digger." In my case, he has assumed the responsibility of publishing the faise-bood, and must abide the consequences, as I will forthwith institute legal proceedings, in order more fully to show up the unprincipled defamer and libeller.—R. H. Collyre, M.D.: 3 parkeroad, Regert's-park, Sept. 8.

GOLD QUARTE TERATMENT.—Sir: In the Notices to Correspondents, in last week's

COLLYER, M.D.: 3, Park-road, Regent's-park, Sept. 5.

GOLD QUARTZ TERATMENT.—SIR: In the Notices to Correspondents, in last week's Journal, is one from Mr. Stopford Thomas Jones, anent the assertions of which I am dumbfounded, as wondering how any man can have the audacity to induce you to print a wilful and intentional falsehood. The specification of this gentleman's patent, as published by the Commissioners of Patents in 1834, has a note appended—to wit, "This invention did not proceed to the Great Seal." Which patent, then, does he mean? as I shall be giad to be informed, before I leave for Port Philip, having an interest in knowing, "who has the best machine for crushing and treating auriferous minerals." I do not battle with co-inventors to supersede (by any invention of my own) their inventions and patents, but merely and honestly, in the absence and under the want of a good machine and process, to attempt to supply one. If Mr. Jones has one, let him point it out to us.—W. RADLEY, Ch.E.

ON QUARTS CRUSHING, AND GOLD EXTRACTION.—SIR: I will explain my reasons for

one. If Mr. Jones has one, let him point it out to us.—W. Radley, Ch.E.
Ow Quartz Creshing, and Gold Extraction.—Siz: I will explain my reasons for
having anonymously corrected Mr. Radley's strange chemistry. I adopted this
course that my name might not appear in conjunction with that of any of the class
who, under pretence of discussing a question, obtain admittance to the columns of
your Journal, and employ it as a means of puffing their own inventions, and ridiculous pretentions to a knowledge of sciences, the shadow of which they hardly
possess; and who, when their glaring seeritons provoks "an inundation of corrections," instead of crying "poccavi," employ valgar abuse as an answer to the
facts adduced by those who, from their education and name, are thereby prevented
from entering into further discussion with them. It is from this reason that some
of the best and most rational communications in your valuable Journal are from
the pens of anonymous writers: of course exception must be made to such honourable men as Mr. Evan Hopkins and few others, whose verseity and practical knowledge are undoubted, and well known to your readers. I have, therefore, the picauser of again signing myself—Cranocax: Kensington, Sept. 5.

Ctry Monactry.—Six: It has often been said, Go to the City; there you will find

ledge are undoubted, and well known to your readers. I have, therefore, the pleasure of again signing myself-Crancoux: Kensington, Sopt. 5.

Crr Monality.—Six: It has often been said, Go to the City; there you will find business-like habits, men of honour and probity; they are solver and staid men, and by no means belong to the genus called "fast;" they are solver and staid men, and by no means belong to the genus called "fast;" they are solver and staid men, and by no means belong to the genus called "fast;" they are solver and staid men, and how and then spring a little on the turf. A man becomes a defaulter; he is tabooed, he is rained, and no one participates in his fail; the outery is then raised, and we are called a dissipated, graceless lot. Looking to the East, where we are led to suppose all is honesty, legitimate calculation, and the elements of what used formerly to be business, we find apparent honesty and candour perverted to perpetrating a series of gigantic swindles. I will not occupy your space by dilating on the vast frauds that have been lately brought to light, or the loose way in which business has been conducted in everal establishments. In fact, the lowest card of the stable keeps his book in better order than many of these business-like men have done theirs. There is some honesty yet to be found even on a race-course; but recent events show how little faith is to be placed in names, private or joint-stock banks, as well as insurance or assurance offices. The case of the Unity, if Mr. Baylis is right, shows what evasions boards will descend to. Great esuiton should on all occasions be exercised. The difference between us and the City is considered a clover individual; while with us a defaulter for 20. can sunder they to the whole flock, and, after eging through the Bankruptey Court, appear with a greater eway than before on "Change. A man who fails for 100,000,1 in the City is considered a clover individual; while with us a defaulter for 20. can were more appear at the defaulter for 201. can never more appear at the

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855. Gas Fuel in Furnaces.—Sin: Will "Tubal Cain" state, in your next Journal, the name and address of the party he terms the original inventor of gas fuel in furnaces, and patented four years since?—Clio: Sept. 11.

naces, and patented four years since I—CLIO: Sept. 11.

AVING OF FUEL IN LIME BURNING.—SIR: When Mr. Bessemer's scientific suggestions are being tested, for the fusion of iron, I see that the same principle might be applied most profitably in the calcination of lime, for the purposes of agriculture. Probably some of your numerous readers will take the subject up, and show us how to construct a kiln, to effect the saving of fuel in lime burning.—Ax Auriculture.

INT: Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept. 10.

in: Richmond, Forkshire, Sept. 10.

Lumbaoo.—Siz: There being considerable enquiry in the City, amongst mining speculators, whether there is a market, and to what extent, for plumbago, and much difficulty having existed in arriving at the truth, I take this opportunity of informing the several enquirers that plumbago can be placed to a considerable extent, that graphite has a limited domand, and that the iaminated micageous iron or (shisy ore) is comparatively worthless. This being the position of the genuine article, and of the two principal adulterating ingredients, the information given may probably answer every purpose; should further be required, I am ready to furnish it. The cleansed black-lead, properly so called, is forwarded only from the Borrodale Mines, in Cumberland, to the London agents, and is sold monthly, by auction, realising from 35s. to 45s. per lb., and upwards. Graphite is of a lead, or iron grey colour, soft to the touch, and staining the fingers of a lead grey hue; it, is found in Cumberland, Ayrshire, and many other places. The laminated micaecous iron ore is very common in many iron districts, but more especially in Devonshire.—Aszit-Faiction: Sept. 11.

ORE SHIELS MINING COMPANY.—"J. R." (Islington).—We are informed by our cor respondent in the neighbourhood of the mine that it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable information. It can merely be called a "trial shaft," as only two or three

men are employed.

**S. I." (Brighton).—It is not possible to please everybody; all are liable to errors of judgment; shareholders should always attend meetings. Where a call was made some few weeks since, although there were upwards of a hundred shareholders in the mine, but two attended; in many instances, the secretary and his clerks constitute the meeting. In order to carry on the mine, they are obliged to make calls; yet, fearful of incurring responsibility, they only make them for present exigencies, without looking to the further development of the property.

Whath Franchsomit (Sr. Hinany).—"A. Z." (Bahl).—We are informed that this adventure is under the superintendence of a practical miner, with a full stock of machinery.

chinery.

GREAT POLOGOTH MINING COMPANY.—Sir: I attended the meeting on Tuesday, and was rather surprised that, in the present state of affairs, Capt. Pockey should have resigned. It is rather unusual for a captain to desert his ship when sinking. Since the present committee of management have had the conducting of the mine, no exertion has been spared to make it productive; and it is to be regretted that the result has been so unsatisfactory.—A SHARHOLDER: CNy, Sept. 11.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—"G. F." (Westbourne-terrace).—Several samples of ore have been assayed, and given excellent results; but the only company that have sold ore is the Wheal Jamaics, Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., of Liverpool, having disposed of two parcels—No. 1, first quality, 24. 3s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, second quality, ISI, 5s. per ton.

of two parcels—No. 1, first quality, 24f. 3s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, second quality, 13f. 5s. per ton.

OARS COLLIERY.—Sir: As the engineer of this colliery, I shall feel obliged if you will contradict a statement which has recently appeared in your Journal, that a change has taken place in the management, by appointing a person over the underviewer, Minto. The pits are now in full work, with the old hands, and no change whatever has been made, or is intended to be made, in the system of management.—John Brown: Barnsley, Sept. 9.

The Minkes Senkling Association.—Sir: I observe in your last Journal that "One Interested" expresses his opinion that the miners of Corawail are ready to support to their utmost the endeavour to establish an independent smelting company, to compete with the existing monopoly; and it is asserted in this neighbourhood that the active measures taken by Mr. Thos. Irving Hill, of Gray's Inn square, London, have been eminently successful—that gentleman having secured the co-operation of some of the most weathly consumers in Birmingham. In the event, therefore, of the carrying out his scheme, there will be no fear of encountering any difficulty in disposing of the manufactured article. Many consider Mr. Hill to be the individual corresponding with your Journal under the cognomen of "Young Smelter;" but I am informed, upon the best possible authority, not only that such is not the case, but that as an amonymous communication, which could be traced to Mr. Hill, would entirely shake the condicace his supporters in Birmingham have in blim, it is un-likely that Mr. Hill would risk his very envisible position for the sake of a little empty sympathy. Should the assertions prove correct, there is no doubt but Mr. Hill; undertaking will be successful, and of great advantage to the mining community.—A Minxex: Refresch.

Sr. Jours Del. Ray Minres.—Sir: The advices from the mines, dated Morro Velho,

are now favourable, and that probably a plan may be submitted to the existing shareholders to subscribe additional capital for the erection of smelting-works.

"Smelter" (Birmingham).—A small establishment for the working of niekel, at Ringerige, in Norway, has for some considerable period been returning profits. Owing to want of means, the present proprietors have been unable to extend the plant, so as adequately to develop its value. The metal finds a ready sale at Hamburg, and there is a market for the sulphur in the country. Copper of a good per contage has been discovered in the vicinity, and if wor! d affords favourable indications of making returns. From the reports, it would appear there is abundance of water-power, and the machinery on the works is in perfect order. There are houses for the superintendent and workpeople, and the establishment is within less than a day's journey from the two important towns of Christiania and Drammen. Gerar Polacottin Minimo Company.—Capitain Puckey resigned his appointment as chief capitain some months ago; but Mr. Browne continues to act as purser.

WHEAL EMMA (BUCRFASTLEIGH).—Siz: When Mr. Robins is questioning the veracity of statements made from time to time by correspondents through your Journal, he should be more cautious in stating the truth himself. I notice in his letter, in your Journal of Aug. 39, he says, "Although our mine is only about 12 months old." I would ask him what space of years the word "about" gives, or how many 12 months does it add to the mine's age! and how long ago was the cross-cut driven and the lode cut into in the present adit level which he speaks off and, further, what sort of a lode, speaking truthfully, have they now in the adit end, which he says is driven 99 fms. west? and when did he see a branch of rich grey ore 10 in. wide in the engine-shaft? and how many names has this bat been called from the commencement? and whether he recollects the beautiful picture made of this bal, when it was called the Macclesfield Copper Mine?—A Mine

JALLER GOLD MINING COMPARY.—The offices of the company are at Gresham House Mr. Hudson has returned. Although applications have been made for information it appears to be a great difficulty to obtain an interview with the secretary, as the time of his being at the office, according to his cierk, is very uncertain.

time of his being at the office, according to his clerk, is very uncertain.

MINING IN Spain.—Siz: An English traveller enquires if those interested in mining adventure are aware of the rich deposits of lead, copper, &c., to be found in the north of Spain. He must have read your Journal to very little purpose, if he does not know that these rich deposits have been fully described many years since, and the advantages and disadvantages ably discussed in your Journal. Does he know anything of the works of the Asturian Mining Company at Mieres del Camino? Is he aware of the vast amount of British capital that has been engulphed there, on which there has been no return made? That the Asturias abounds in mineral wealth is not to be denied; there are at present no ports of any note from which it can be exported, and the jealousy of the Spaniards prevents fair play being given to for reign capitalists. I agree with your correspondent, that the system of mining is rude; but, after the useful experience of the Asturian Mining Company, I think English capitalists should pause before they embark in Spanish mining adventure.

—The IDLER IN THE ASTURIAS: Sept. 12.

BEREN MINERS, NEW GRANDA.—"M. D." (Bath).—These mines are not worked by a BEREN MINERS, NEW GRANDA.

English capitalists should pause before they embark in Spanish mining adventure.—The Ioles in the Asturlas: Sept. 12.

Belen Mines, New Granada.—"M. D." (Bath).—These mines are not worked by a company, but are in the hands of a few individuals, who have subscribed the necessary capital. Mr. Tournier, one of the proprietors, has left England for the mines, with a large quantity of machinery, manufactured by Messes. Ranaones and Sims, of Ipswich, under the direction of Dr. Collyer. Mr. Tournier intends to remain some time, to superintend operations.

Bedform Univers Mines.—Siz: I shall esteem it a favour if I, as an unfortunate share-holder, through the medium of your Journal, can be informed the true cause of the great falling off in the dividends. Is it that the mine is poorer, or has there been any new machinery erected lately, or what is the reason! It is very disheartening to those shareholders who, like myself, bought in at high prices. Or lastly, Mr. Editor, is the mine managed as it should be! I am told we have several agents on the mine, a secretary and directors in London, and a manager in the neighbourhood, who resides at Plymouth, and only visits the mine occasionally. I think, Mr. Editor, our manager should live nearer the mine, and go underground, if eapable, and give us his own report on the position and future prospects of the mine. I hope that our mine does not suffer from the fact of the manager having a dozen mines under his command; but the recent occurrence at the South Tamar Mine makes "a burnt child dread the fire." I hope these few remarks may be the means of eliciting some truthful account of the real position of this property.—A Shaas-Hollder: Sept. 12.

habberts Mining Company.—" An Old Subscriber" (City).—As the works cannot be carried on during the winter, the promoters have determined to delay the commencement of operations until the ensuing spring, and in the meantime they intend to have the necessary machinery made in this country.

A Constant Reader" (Manchester) having commenced legal proceedings against the party of whom he complains, the insertion of his letter is not necessary. Scarcely a week passes, but the advice he suggests is given in the Journal.

a week passes, but the savies he suggests is given in the Journal of Sept. 6, Mr Coombe, one of the auditors, comments on the remarks made by you in the previous Number, and states, "Your statement is evidently from the directors, or how do you arrive at the conclusion that the liabilities of the directors are 11,000. (") The answer to this can be easily given. At the meeting, the Chairman stated there were liabilities known to the amount of some 12,000., but there were probably more, which might increase the amount; what the exact sum was, he had then no means of correctly assertaining. On enquiry, I found they were somewhat over 13,000., and in round numbers, calculating contingencies, I returned them to you as some 14,0001., which I find is the expression used.—Your Reporture: Sept. 8,

IDNIEG REPORTS.—The report in last week's Journal, headed "Laxey Mines," should have been "North Lazey." The report of Mr. Thos. Rosewarne on "Besford Consols" was inserted as that of "Buckland Consols."

The Miners' Copper Selectino Association.—Siz: I am pleased to inform the miners, and the public at large, that the prospectus is now prepared, and, in all probability, will appear as an advertisement in a short time. The capital is fixed at 500,000! (with power to increase), in 50,000 shares of 10! cach, deposit It, per share, to be made on application. It is to be hoped that the capital named will prove not only satisfactory to those immediately interested, but ample for all practical purposes. In the meantime, all letters to be addressed, and applications made, as before, is the office of the Mining Journal.—A YOUNG SMELTER: Sept. II.

Wieal Guekos.—Siz: A meeting will be held in the ensuing week. In order to present the workings with vigour, it will be necessary that a further call abould be made. We have a good mine, though formerly it was greatly mismanaged; a better system now appears to be inaugurated. Through the medium of your columns, I call on my brother shareholders to attend, and decide upon the operations to be carried out.—T. M.: Liverpoof, Sept. II.

ROBEWARNE CORSOLA.—These mines are in the parish of Gwinear, immediately adjoining Rosewarne United. As soon as the steam-engine is erected, and the shart such down to the 30, it is anticipated that the mine will yield good returns of ore, the Devok Bornonale Pluskaoo Mines.—Siz: I see by an advertisement in your

joining Rosewarne United. As soon as the steam-engine is erected, and the shart sunk down to the 30, it is anticipated that the mine will yield good returns of ore. The Devon Borronale Fluxersoo Mires.—Sha: I see by an advertisement in your last week's Journal, headed as above, that "valuable lodes of black-lead were lately discovered near Bridford, Devonshire;" and by a paragraph in the same paper, a reference is made to the Cumberland black-lead, and the enormous price it realises—3360. Der ton—the conclusion drawn therefrom being that the Devon ore may be expected to realise a proportionate price. Having a sample of the so-called "black-lead" in my possession, I should like to be informed whether any one competent to give an opinion will assert that the ore contains an atom of real plumbago, or whether the substance is not micaecous iron—Tros. Hanver: London, Sept. 11. OR Whether the substance is not micaecous iron—Tros. Hanver: London, Sept. 11. OR CONSOLS.—Siz: I nyour last publication, under the heading Notices to Correspondents, a Mr. Greenslade, of Horrabridge, questions the fact of our having raised and soid any quantity of copper ore, on account of being "a young mine." The truth is that, when worked as part of Gawton United sett, several tons of copper were taken from our middle adit, and sold with the ore they raised, as a matter of course. We are now sinking an engine-shaft on top of the hill, on the grounds of expediency.—U. D. B: City, Sept. 12.

The Minker's Corper Smelting Association.—Siz: I hope the promoters of this as-

of expediency.—U. D. B: City, Sept. 12.

THE MINKRS' COPPER SHELTIMG ASSOCIATION.—SIR: I hope the promoters of this association will not be deterred in their movements, or influenced by the prospected a rise in the price of copper, of which there is every chance; for in the event of such a thing taking place, it must, as herestore, be looked upon as only of shyt duration, and may be done with a view to counteract the proposed new association, which has for its object a more satisfactory and uniform price both for the ore sad the metal; therefore, it is necessary to guard against the meretricious acts of the present smelters.—ONE INTERESTED: Truro, Sept. 10.

present smelters. - UNE INTERESTED: Trup, Sept. 10.

HANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We are informed that the
greatest exertion is being used to bring the works at Frodsham into full operation,
lairiest MINE REPORTS.—As many of our correspondents are in the habit of sending
reports, dated Monday or Tuesday, on Friday, we are thereby frequently considerably inconvenienced from pressure of matter, when we invariably give prefurence
to the most important, of a more recent date.

to the most important, of a more recent date.

Wheal Zion Mining Company.—Sin: Our shares area a great discount in the murket. The mine, according to all reports, has improved. There must surely be something wrong somewhere, or this state of things would not exist. It has been stated that many of the shareholders, as well as buyers, have no condidence in the stated that many of the shareholders, as well as buyers, have no condidence in the management as at present constituted. I have been informed that some of these in the direction traffic in the shares, and, according to their necessities, "built" and "bear" them at pleasure. This may be considered perfectly honourable, but do not think it is fair and just to the unfortunate proprietary that they should be at the mercy of parties who have the earliest means of information, and use his solely to further their own ends, without any regard to the interests of the general body. At our next meeting, I shall submit some resolutions to the shareholders, and I hope they will agree with me, that no dealers in mining shares should be placed on the committee.—G. P. H.: Bath, Sept. 11.

Beceived—"B. H. and Co.'s" draft for 51. on London, from "H. B.," Boston, on as.

peace on the Sommittee.—U. F. H.: Butn, Sept. 11.

Besterned.—B. H. and Co., "a draft for M. on London, from "H. B.," Boston, on at count of "H. B.," Ontonagon, Lake Superior, United States.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railman and Cummercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

It is of importance at all times, and on all subjects, that hasty conclusions should not be determined, yet in certain stages of the progressive development of the relations of scientific truths it is well that there should be persons who are willing to break through old-fashioned theories, and to advocate the more perfect and higher views of natural phenomens which successive discoveries have revealed with regard to the agency of these powers. Mr. J. W. Perring of the views of a shis opinion that the phenomena of voltaic, magnetic, thermal, and animal electricity, arise from the same agency, acting under different circumstances.

The most important application of magnetic induction may be considered, he says, the accumulation of electricity. Few subjects, no doubt, have of late years attracted more attention than electro-magnetism, or the creation and accumulation of electrical currents by magnets, and their application to practical purposes in the arts, either as agents of motive power, or for the reduction of rocks or metals, or as means of telegraphic communication. For several years past it is well known that Mr. Perring has made extensive research in inductive electricity by magnetism, the result of which has been that he has found that a powerful electro-magnet can, if properly applied, be made to perform the work of the most difficult and elaborate chemical operations, in the decomposition of metals, metallic salts, metalloids, and gases. One of the earliest experiments to determine this was in the decomposition of native sulphate of lime. Mr. Perring of fibrous sulphate of lime, a platina wire from the magneto machine being placed in each cup. The machine was then set in motion, making about 1000 revolutions in a minute, the current of electricity passed through the fibrous sulphate, and effected the decomposition of the cups. In 12 minutes the water in the other cup. After the cups were carfully washed and dried under the air-pump, and weighed, the sulphuris acid was determined in the usual manner wit

synthetically correct.

To confirm these experiments, and to determine their general application to chemical research, Mr. Perkeins had recourse, he states, to a number of similar investigations, with double salts and metallic oxides. All were in acid solution, and readily decomposed by the power of the electro-magnetic machine, while the metals were reduced in the metalistate. Other tests were made with a solution of sulphate of alumina and said. During the recess of magneto-lectrolisation, small globules of state. Other tests were made with a solution of sulphate of alumina and soda. During the process of magneto-electrolisation, small globules of metallic aluminum and sodium were produced, and adhered firmly to the wire. This metal, when acted upon, which it was most violently by water, produced oxides of sodium and aluminum. It appeared that metallicist, metals, and certain metallici oxides, were attracted by negatively electrified metallic surfaces, and repelled by positively electrified metallic surfaces, and repelled by positively electrified metallic surfaces. Now, in pyritous strata, where metals and metallic sulphurets are found in contact with each other, or any conducting agent, and where the different strata, in conjunction with the earth's moisture, holding a solution the metallic salts, or saline matters, electricity must at all sea be present, contends Mr. Prikuns, and that most, if not all, mineral formations are influenced, or altogether occasioned, by its agency in the manner. In the slow and silent operations throughout the earth will be found the whole economy of Nature, and there can be little doub, & Perruna argues, that an extended investigation into the electricity of the earth will tend to show that it is intimately connected with natural formations and transformations. One remarkable fact, almost without exception, is that oxygenised or acid substances are at all times attracted by positively electrified metallic surfaces, and repelled by negatively electrified metallic surfaces, and repelled by negatively electrified surfaces, and repelled by negatively electrified metallic surfaces. tion, is that oxygenised or acid substances are at all times attracted by positively electrified metallic surfaces, and repelled by negatively click trified bodies.

It is, therefore, evident, says Mr. PREKINS, that the repellant and is tractive energies are throughout the action communicated from one positive to another, and by this communication is carried on the whole of ducting chain of electricity which is transmitted through the varied matters. Changes of the electrical equilibrium are undoubtedly at with throughout Nature, and it is this influence which interferes with, does poses, and affects all the transferances, chemical and mechanical, taint place in the earth. Mr. Perkins lays it down that there is probably a constant and tranquil series of changes at work, in which the agent is electricity, concerned in producing the whole mineral and metallic straid our globe. If these changes be slowly yet positively proceeding in Naturions of Nature, which are constantly carried on in her laboratory, my not be successfully carried on in a laboratory of more diminutive dimesions, but with increased energy of action. In fact, it is upon these investigations of the great works of Nature that all true philosophy is base and so long as we strictly follow Nature's laws, and hold them over premists. It is, therefore, evident, says Mr. PSEKINS, that the repellant and s sions, but with increased energy of action. In fact, it is upon these in vestigations of the great works of Nature that all true philosophy is based and so long as we strictly follow Nature's laws, and hold them ever present before us, the results may be calculated upon with as much certainty at the most simple rule of life. of life.

From such enquiries, as to the application of electro-magnetic agent

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behenical investigations, Mr. Perkins was led to attempt the obtaining of metals from their native rocks without the agency of heat, and self it a subject of national economy. Mr. Perkins continued his explications to the great expense attendant on the use of acid batteries. The magneto-electric machine is found to be, at all times, continuous and elform in its action, whereas the best acid batteries are inconstant and electric which will at once render this application of magnetism and section, which will at once render this application of magnetism and section of magnetism and section which will at once render this application of magnetism and section which will at once render this application of magnetism and section which will at once render this application of magnetism and section which will at once render this application of magnetism and section which were the mineral resources of the earth, and tend more to general prosperity in this respect than anything hitherto discovered. The last trial made, a few days since, was on a piece of copper ore from the Orange Ever, in South Africa, where neither the means of easy transit nor of magneting exist; and consequently where, without such a process as that of Mr. Perkins, some of the richest deposits of copper in the world may be altogether lost.

The ores, consisting of sulphurets, oxides, and carbonates, in almost qual proportions, were reduced to a moderately fine powder, and placed

The ores, consisting of sulphurets, oxides, and carbonates, in almost squal proportions, were reduced to a moderately fine powder, and placed is a cell with nitric acid, the cell deposited in a bath of steam, and as acid at once dissolved out all the metal in the ores. As soon as the gid was fully charged with metallic salts, two conducting-plates were attached to the poles of the electro-magneto machine, which consisted of compound magnet of 40 U magnets, 28 inches in length, with six powerful smatures revolving on a periphery between the arms of a magnet. With this machine, making 1000 revolutions in a minute, Mr. Perkens described one nound of copper per hour.

gratures revolving on a periphery between the arms of a magnet. With this machine, making 1000 revolutions in a minute, Mr. Perkers deposited one pound of copper per hour.

In the course of these investigations upon metallic salts, and their capability of being reduced by electro-magnetic agency, it became evident that all the metals deposited themselves at a rate in proportion to their respective electric or chemical equivalents. Silver and copper were nearly sead; lead bone a low proportion; and when silver-lead ores were thus rested as nitrates, the whole of the ailver was removed without any other agency, while the lead was difficult of reduction, after the nitric acid had become charged with iron, or other metals of low equivalent proportion. These worthless impregnations were removed by precipitation from their nitric acid solution by carbonate of lime, when the resulting nitrate of lime was treated for the recovery of the nitric acid in the usual way. In treating regulines, or the most difficult sulphurets, in this manner, their decomposition and reduction were most completely effected, without any other expense than the trifling motive power employed to revolve the smatures, while the whole of the sulphur was collected in a thick pelliele from the surface of the saline solutions.

From the foregoing remarks, it becomes at once evident that a prosecution of these experiments will open up an entirely new field for investigation into the various branches of chemical research, as well as the application of these agencies to the arts.

To the mining interest especially it is a subject of great consideration, and most opportune at this moment, when they are roused to antagonistic setion with the smelters. If the miner can be thus made the producer of the metal, as well as the ore, at very little outlay, the greatest possible benefit will be bestowed on this branch of industry; and it is, therefore, a point which demands their serious attention.

intendent with the smelters. If the miner can be thus made the producer of the metal, as well as the ore, at very little outlay, the great possible benefit will be bestowed on this branch of industry; and it is, therefore, spint which demands their serious attention.

The more we consider the evidently growing desire to establish Discount Companies in the metropolis, the more critical does it render in our nisds the general question of banking, as at present constituted. It seems, indeed, inevitable, if these associations increase in favour, that the present system of business must be deranged, both amongst the joint-nick and private banks; for it will not be denied for a moment that the discounting of the floating paper is the main source of profit to all. The arre deposit of money by customers would entail a serious loss; and if the other and only lucrative portion of banking employment be diverted to new channels, what will compensate for the control of the control of the partners in present joint-stock banks, and the princely outlay of the partners in Discount Company, now the second which has been set on for which are very short period, has secured the necessary to keep up the large establishment of "governors and courts of the partners in Discount Company, now the second which has been set on for which are very short period, has secured the necessary capital, we are associal, and the shares are already at a persuinm, so that business will commone as soon as practicable. The success which has attended these two new discounts companies will, therefore, give great encouragement to the formation of rival undertakings, and there is every probability of four of from order being act in motion. The large towns will necessarily follow the example of the metropolis, and a very short time indeed it is hought will clapse before the principle is generally adopted in all compared to the control of the principle is generally and the privale way the privale and the privale and the privale and the privale and the privale

from the use of their own money. In some measure this is met by the joint stock banks, which allow interest on periodical balances; but this is very trifling indeed, and bears no comparison whatever to the profit declared as bons fide. The position of banking business is one of immense importance and interest at this moment, and it is a subject to which we shall scain refer.

The Swanses and Glamorgan Herald of this week contains a long and laboured letter, in which the writer takes great pains to prove that the Mining Journal is completely wrong in all that it has published about the explosion in the Cymmer Colliery, and that it is especially in error in its comments upon the present inspector of that district. The best refutation that could be given to these accusations, would be to reprint this remarkable letter in our columns, but as our limited space precludes such an exhibition, we shall content ourselves by giving a few of the assertions of this writer, and leave our readers to form their own judgments of the animus and object of the author; first premising that we strongly suspect that this letter, with the signature of "Nathan," is by the same person who previously, and unsuccessfully, appeared before the public as "Justice" and "Truth," for, although protean in name, the style, spirit, and aim is the same in all. The following, in as few words as possible, is a fair sample of this production:

That Mr. Dickinskov, the Inspector of the Manchester district, is of such high character as a mining engineer as to stand second to no Govern-

is a fair sample of this production:—
That Mr. Dickinson, the Inspector of the Manchester district, is of such high character as a mining engineer as to stand second to no Government inspector in the kingdom. That the Cymmer Colliery was not a fiery colliery. That the rules proposed by Mr. Mackworth were bad; and that those approved of by Mr. Evans were good. That Mr. Evans did not visit the colliery before the accident, because he was scarcely warm in his seat as the inspector of the district. That Mr. Mackworth allowed the agents of this colliery to sow the wind, and left Mr. Evans (poor fellow!) to reap the whirlwind. That Mr. Mackworth has either written, dictated, or directly sanctioned the articles which have appeared in our columns in relation to the appointment of Mr. Evans, and to the recent explosion in the Cymmer Colliery.

To such of our readers as have perused the evidence given at the inquest in question, the great absurdity of such a reckless advocacy of a bad cause must be apparent. It carries with it its own condemnation. The preposterous laudation of Mr. Dickinson is of a piece with the attack on Mr. Mackworth, and both are equally void of foundation. The latter gentleman's character is too well known, and too highly appreciated, to be injured in this way. The sterling rectitude of purpose, and indefatigable exertion, which has distinguished his conduct as an inspector, has won for him the perfect confidence of the colliers in his former and present district, and of the public. The insinuation or charge which "Nathan" alleges against him is untrue, for he is not the author, nor has he had anything whatever to do with the articles which have appeared in our columns. From what we know of Mr. Mackworth, we are persuaded that he has too nice a sense of honour to enter into a public discussion upon matters which his position, as a servant of the Crown, would render impolitic and inexpedient; and it would be equally creditable to others similarly circumstanced were they to observe the same prudent r

Extreme care is at all times requisite in the reading of an Act of Parliament, as, in the event of arriving at false conclusions, the difficulties encountered are frequently of the most annoying description; and perhaps there are few instances in which this remark could be applied with greater force than with reference to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856. Clause 110 of this Act provides that "every company completely registered under the Act 7 and 8 Vicr., c. 110, shall on or before Nov. 3, 1856, and any other company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a company under this Act, with or without limited liability, subject to this proviso—that no company shall be registered under this Act as a limited company unless either a certificate of complete registration with limited liability under the Limited Liability Act, 1855, has been obtained by it, or an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose." In consequence of taking this clause alone, instead of in conjunction with the other clauses of the Act, a conclusion has been drawn which, besides being really erroneous, and not justified by the wording of the Act, taken collectively, is calculated to produce the most disastrous results, if acted upon, as the unfavourable position of shareholders in all companies for working mines not within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court, under the present law, will be increased tenfold.

It has been argued that the above clause does not compel any company

produce the most disastrous results, if acted upon, as the unfavourable position of shareholders in all companies for working mines not within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court, under the present law, will be increased tenfold.

It has been argued that the above clause does not compel any company already established, other than under the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110, to come under the Act, although it gives them the option of doing so—this assumption having been formed from it being stated that "any other company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a company under this Act, with or without limited liability." and whilst we are willing to admit that when the number of shareholders in such company does not exceed twenty the registration under this Act is optional, we are prepared to assert that, when there are more than twenty shareholders the company is not only permitted, but compelled to register, unless they be able to claim exemption under clause 4. That the argument is sound which holds that the option given by clause 110 extends only to companies consisting of seven, and not more than twenty shareholders, is evident, since clause 4 distinctly states that "not more than twenty persons shall, after Nov. 3, 1856, carry on in partnership any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they be registered as a company under this Act, or are authorised so to carry on business by some private Act of Parliament, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or are engaged in working mines within and subject to the jurisdiction of the Stannaries." The same clause provides a special penalty for those who fail to comply with it; consequently, when the number of shareholders in a company exceed stwenty, clause 110 has no effect; and that such should be the case was the evident intention of the Legislature in the framing of the Act will be apparent to any one who has carefully read it. The penalty for

considerably less risk than under the Cost-book System, as ordinarily adopted, since every shareholder can, with little trouble, ascertain the law which he really has to comply with, and may thus be enabled to act in such manner as he considers best calculated to promote his interest; whilst, under the Cost-book System, it but too frequently occurs that the unfortunate adventurer, from his imperfect knowledge of the law under which he is acting, believes everything soing on in the most ratifactory manner.

tunate adventurer, from his imperfect knowledge of the law under which he is acting, believes everything going on in the most satisfactory manner, until the very moment of his being called upon for liabilities which he had no idea existed—finding himself, when too late to withdraw, in connection with a ruinous concern, and from the effect of which he never recovers. This picture of the Cost-book System must not be assumed to apply to those companies formed for the working of mines in Cornwall or Devon by a few capitalists residing on the spot, and who are thoroughly acquainted with its operation. In such instances, there can be no doubt that the system offers advantages possessed by no other; but the majority of companies professing to carry on their business under it have introduced various regulations, which although, perhaps, absolutely necessary when the proprietary are numerous, and resident hundreds of miles apart, are quite violations of the legitimate Cost-book System; and these alterations have opened a field for speculation in shares to an extent for which the system

was never intended nor adapted. These companies it is which bring discredit upon the system, and at the same time produce a feeling in the minds of capitalists that there is no class of speculation so hazardous as mining, nor any in which it is less possible to calculate the amount of liability to be incurred. To prevent such a state of affairs, we would confidently recommend—although to the residents of Cornwall and Devon the Costbook System is exceedingly valuable, and may be advantageously adopted by one and all—that out-adventurers confine themselves as much as practicable to speculation in companies constituted under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, giving preference, of course, to those enjoying the privilege of limited liability.

panies Act, 1856, giving preference, of course, to those enjoying the privilege of limited liability.

In urging caution before investment in Russian and Turkish projects, in preference to those of a similar nature for home or colonial development, we gave as an example of great loss to the original shareholders the Namur and Liege Railway, and mentioned that nearly all the Belgian lines, which were constructed through British energy and money, were sources of disappointment to the promoters. It is well, therefore, to continue these remarks, and to give a few more instances in corroboration of the soundness of our advice. The Great Luxembourg is another Belgian line, constructed by English capitalists; it is an integral part of the great scheme of railway communication from the North Sca to the Mediterranean, and runs from Brussels to the French frontier at Aubauge, where it joins the Eastern of France, and consequently an enterprise justified by apparent probable benefit and returns. The capital is divided into two classes—namely, 100,000 "constituted" shares of 20% each, equal to 2,000,000%, and 113,312 "obligations" of 4%, or 453,248%, thus making together the sum of 2,453,248%. It is true that the latter are guaranteed at 5 per cent., and are redeemable in 75 years; and the "constituted," or original shares, have, as usual, the 4 per cent. from capital during construction, but must look to chance for interest from profits. The position will be understood when we mention that these shares of 20% are at a market quotation of 8%, or 75 per cent. discount. A feature connected with these foreign railways should never be lost sight of, for it very materially affects their value, and that is the fact that the concessions from the Government are for a limited number of years, and on the expiration of the term they become the property of the State; they are not freeholds, like our own lines.

The Sambre and Mouse is another Belgian line, and runs through a mineral district. Here the original share, slay, being the o

of Englishmen.

Other examples might be furnished, and with much more startling reOther examples might be furnished, and with much more startling results to the unfortunate shareholders; but Belgium is surely a fair field
sults to the unfortunate shareholders; but Belgium is surely a fair field
to argue upon, for no country could be better placed, in connection with
all Europe, for the useful application of capital, and, it might have been
supposed, with remunerative results?

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

SEPT. 11.—Increased activity in mining transactions has been to some extent realised, and much greater between the present time and Christmas is confidently expected. The standard is improving week by week; the prices of metals continue firm, and likely to advance; many capitalists who have money unemployed are turning their attention to Cornish mines, in which shares are at present comparatively low. Several of the dividend mines are paying a high per centage to their shareholders, and seldom

who have money unemployed are turning their attention to Cornish mines, in which shares are at present comparatively low. Several of the dividend mines are paying a high per centage to their shareholders, and seldom have there been more promising progressive mines in the county than some of those now in working. A few good mining discoveries at the present time would, there is no doubt, draw a considerable amount of additional capital into the share-market.

The standard last week showed a very considerable advance, and, in consequence, Wheal Basset ores, 691 tons, sold for nearly 3002 more than they would have realised if sold a month previously. Other mines benefit in the same proportion, and this very cheering icroumstance can scarcely fail to improve the price of shares, and to lead to more transactions in mining than there have been for some time past. The copper standard has indeed recovered itself to a very considerable extent.

At the first sale in January, 1856, the standard was 1994. 6s.; produce, 7½; price per ton, 72. 2s. 6d. It cannot be expected that so high a standard should be maintained in time of peace as in time of war; that would be an event contrary to all former experience. Still, it is aminy attributable to the maneouvres and monopoly of the smelters that so aiarming a fall took place as occurred between January and July. At the first sale in July, the proce of ore was only 3d. 19s. 6d., or 1d. 3s. per ton less than in January; and the standard had declined 16d. 15s. In July the standard had declined 16d. 15s. In July the standard had touched its lowest decline, and from the first sale in July to last week (the first sale in Sept.), it has advanced upwards of \$k., and caused an improvement of more than 11s. per ton of ore, paid to the miner. The advance made at the ticketing last week gave the miner a better price for his ore than he received at the first sale in June, though not equal to the price at the first sale in May. The cause of this advanced upwards of \$k., and discovered to the

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hoped will yet repay the large outlay and perseverance of the adventurers. At Great Wheal Busy, rapid progress is making in the erection of engine-houses and other buildings, and the clearing of adits. The shareholders and inhabitants of Chacewater are very sanguine as to the results of the working of these important mines. In Great Alfred, a further improvement is reported, and shares have considerably advanced. In South Ellen an important improvement is reported on the flat lode, east of engine-shaft. Stray Park is stated to be looking very well. Wheal Margery sells 184 tons this week; the hast two-monthly sale was 169 tons.

Riack tin sells at a high price, and several of the tin mines are selling large quantities. The immense operations at Great Wheal Vor are very expensive, but the mine is looking encouraging, and increasing returns. Padn-an-drea is doing well, and in an improving state. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) is opening up some good tin ground.

The disaster at South Tamar, by which that mine has been destroyed, recals to memory the flooding of East Wheal Rose, about 10 years ago, when nearly 40 lives were lost. In connexion with the occurrence at South Tamar, a correspondent asserts, in last week's Journal, that there is not a mining office in the whole metropolis where a correct working plan of any mine is kept. Now you may see, in many account-houses in Cornwall, a working or underground plan of the mine; but it would be a good practice to always mark off, against the bi-monthly meetings, the quantity of ground driven (according to your correspondent's suggestion), with the positions of stopes, pitches, and winzes; and then, the plan being produced, or suspended in the account-house, and the attention of shareholders drawn thereto, it would suggest many questions to be put to the agents, which it would be an advantage to the adventurers to have an swered. It is astonishing how little is known by mine adventurers generally of the underground workings of the mines in which they are engaged; they would t

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORD SHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

SEPT. 12 .- Some writers on the iron trade continually find one circumstance or other which gives hopes of a change for the better, and a reason for regarding the depression, which they admit, as temporary and exceptional. In truth, the fact is that while a good demand from America was confidently expected to lead to a brisk trade during the present quarter, that expectation has been completely disappointed. The American demand in this district has not been large; houses of good repute have been working from month to month, and often from week to week, without orders for any time beforehand, and a good deal of iron has been shipped for sale, which is not done when orders are plentiful. The houses of less established repute have accepted far lower rates, and are now selling bars of fair quality at 30s. below the trade prices. Pigs are more plentiful, and a good quality can be had for 42, whilst sales are effected at still lower rates. Again, coal is cheaper than it was at the commencement of the quarter, and with the abundant supply which Cannock Chase appears capable of yielding, no increase in price is likely to take place during the winter, especially in the quality of coal used at the works.

The only element in the production of iron which remains unchanged is wages, and whether their reduction can be effected is a question which it is difficult to decide, and which must depend upon the general demand for the content of these has a second of the content of the conte reason for regarding the depression, which they admit, as temporary and

The only element in the production of iron which remains unchanged is wages, and whether their reduction can be effected is a question which it is difficult to decide, and which must depend upon the general demand for labour. Again, as I have previously pointed out, there has been a great increase in the amount of iron exported during the present year, while our ironmasters have been complaining of the scantiness of orders, a proof that Staffordshire has not had its share during the present year. All these circumstances appear to point to the necessity of a reduction of prices at the next quarterly meeting of the trade, which is now fixed for the 25th instant, at Dudley. Still, many of the first-class men maintain that prices should be kept up, hoping that the excellent harvest in America will enable that country to buy more freely, while the home demand will be quickened by the abundant yield of our own corn-fields. One circumstance favourable to the export trade, is the low rate of freights now prevailing. The following are the present rates offered by respectable brokers in Liverpool:—To New York, 7s. per ton; Boston and Philadelphia, 12s. 6d.; New Orleans, 15s.; Lima, 30s.; Valparaiso, 20s.; Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, bars 17s. 6d., sheets and hoops 22s. 6d.; Bahia, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Madras, 30s.; Calcutta, 22s. 6d. Several of these rates are 2s. and 2s 6d. cheaper than they were a month ago. Some of the leading men who advocate a reduction in prices, urge it on the ground that while the leading houses adhere to existing rates, less scrupulous makers are securing the orders which they would otherwise receive. The result at present remains in abeyance.

The general hardware trades of the district show symptoms of decided

makers are securing the orders which they would otherwise receive. The result at present remains in abeyance.

The general hardware trades of the district show symptoms of decided improvement. Australian orders are coming in freely, and a good trade is expected for spring delivery in America. The excellent harvest, too, is sure to give a great impulse to the home demand, as by reducing the price of bread—the primal necessity—it will afford a margin for other comforts. As an instance, I may mention a circumstance which occurred in a manufacturing town a few miles distant. A woman spent 1s. in purchasing some pomade for the hair, remarking that she had saved 2s. this week from the reduction in the price of bread, and this was the first little luxury she had been able to afford for many months. Multiply this family by millions, and the effect of abundance upon all trades will appear plain.

Mr. Bessemer's invention is still the subject of much discussion, and those who think its pretensions far exceed its real merits are by no means few. A trial made by a gentleman who attended one of Mr. Bessemer's ex-

Mr. Bessemer's invention is still the subject of the second through the second its real merits are by no means flow. A trial made by a gentleman who attended one of Mr. Bessemer's experiments, and who was disposed to think favourably of the process, has proved very unsatisfactory; and he pronounces the iron produced by the new process to be quite destitute of fibrous properties. The great question is, Will iron by this new process, without the mechanical stirring about which takes place in the puddling furnace, acquire that fibrous property which is necessary to fit it for rolling into bars, hoops, or sheets? Many say not; but of these not a few think the invention will facilitate the process, and reduce the expense by saving labour, fuel, and waste of iron. say not; but of these not a few think the invention will facilitate the process, and reduce the expense by saving labour, fuel, and waste of iron. In a letter signed "An Old Ironmaster," who dates from Stourbridge, which appeared in the Midland Counties Herald of yesterday, the writer expresses a similar opinion. He says:—"From the published statements attributed to some scientific men, we were led to suppose that Mr. Besemer had succeeded in producing pure fluid malleable iron of the first quality, and capable of longitudinal and lateral extension; but from the reports which have been given to me by some of the gentlemen who attended his experiment on Monday last, he has by no means succeeded in accomplishing this desideratum; and what was exhibited on Monday must have been entirely different from his previous productions, to justify those assertions which have been given to the public. It appears to me that the iron is nothing more than minutely honeycombed plate metal, of uniform and finest quality, which is not produced by the present application of the blast in the refinery. If I am correct in my opinion, every trainers and mest quality, which is not produced by the present application of the blast in the refinery. If I am correct in my opinion, every practical ironmaster must be aware of the great facility which will ensue in the puddling furnace, in converting the metal into the first process of malleable iron; and that probably three-fourths of the time at present occupied in the manipulation of the puddling furnace will be saved, with a consequent diminution of expense in fuel, labour, and loss of yield."

It will be seen from this, that while the writer does not think the muddling recess has wet been explicated unpresented a still be attaches con-

puddling process has yet been rendered unnecessary, still he attaches considerable importance to the invention. I hear that another trial will take place to-day, and I hope to be able to farmish you with the result next week. It is highly to be desired that the merits of the invention should be thoroughly tested, as anticipations of a great reduction in the price of iron will tend to keep orders out of the market, which are by no means too plentiful at the present time. Such anticipations may safely be pronounced fallacious. A considerable time will and must necessarily clapse before an invention, doubtful in its results when tried on best pig-iron on a small scale, can be applied to the millions of tons of iron annually produced in this country, so as to affect the price. Doubtless, many mis-takes and much loss must be experienced, before the real value of the in-vention, and the best mode of applying it, is clearly ascertained. Trials have been made in this neighbourhood of small screw steam-engines for propelling boats on canals, and the result has been very pro-mising. The great advantages of securing such a mode of propulsion

are evident, from the saving of time it would lead to, and the great economy as compared with horses. Paddle-wheel steamers have been found to be objectionable, on account of the injury done to the banks of the canals by the serf; but by a peculiar construction of the screw, this objection has been obviated. Mr. Inshaw, of Birmingham, has recently made a trial of an engine of this kind on the Coventry Canal, between Fazeley and Atherston. A screw steamer, of six-horse power, was employed and attached to a boat, containing the committee and engineer of the canal company; it proceeded at the rate of nearly five miles per hour. Two additional boats—one laden with upwards of 31 tons of coal, and the other a fly-boat, with 14 or 15 tons on board—were afterwards attached, and proceeded at the rate of three miles per hour, with the greatest ease. The Coventry Hersid, in describing the results, states that "there was little or no flush of water washing against the banks of the canal and damaging them, as was formerly the case with the old-fashioned paddle-wheel steamer, owing to the fact of the screws of this boat being so constructed that they work in opposite directions, and the two currents produced by them meeting directly behind the rudder, form themselves into a straight line in the centre of the canal, leaving the water at the banks of the canal less disturbed than it is by the ordinary fly-boat, drawn by a horse." The same paper adds, "We were particularly struck with the facility with which the boats passed through the locks, and the uninterrupted course of the train of boats (if we may so term them), there being no necessity for dropping the line on meeting a boat to allow it to pass, as the steamer, by keeping on the outside, carried its boats uninterrupted too. The advantages, too. in passing through a tunel must be

interrupted course of the train of boats (if we may so term thom), there being no necessity for dropping the line on meeting a boat to allow it to pass, as the steamer, by keeping on the outside, carried its boats uninterruptedly on. The advantages, too, in passing through a tunnel must be immense, as abolishing the present mode of pushing a boat by 'leggers,' as they are termed, who lie on the top of the boats."

The importance of such an adaptation of steam-power in such a district as this, where canals wind about everywhere, must be very considerable, as they are still, in spite of railways, the most important means of internal transit for heavy goods.

In a report recently presented to Parliament by Mr. Tremenheere, that gentleman strongly recommends that all youths employed in collieries and mines, between the ages of 10 and 14, shall be required by law to attend school at least for two hours per week. He finds—as all who take an interest in the subject have done—that youths leave school at 10 years of age, after a brief and usually irregular attendance, lose the small acquirements they had made in reading, writing, and useful knowledge, and grow up perfectly illiterate. Their ability to do so when they leave school is very imperfect. They can only practise these arts with effort, and amongst their own class no inducements or incentives to the perfection of their imperfect acquirements are offered, and so the little modicum of instruction is lost, and the labours of the teacher were in vain. The moral benefit of having for four years longer even so brief a space of time as two hours weekly devoted to instruction it is difficult to estimate. If, in addition to this, prizes and certificates of ability were offered to all who reached certain standards of ability, we might expect many a black diamond—whose intellect, chafing at the bonds which ignorance imposes, forces him to this, prizes and certificates of ability were offered to all who reached certain standards of ability, we might expect many a black diamond—whose intellect, chafing at the bonds which ignorance imposes, forces him into strikes and wild political schemes, or the ranks of the scoffer—would shine forth in bright lustre, finding language for his thoughts, food for his intellect, and a career for his ambition, honourable to himself and beneficial to the community. The regulation would, no doubt, occasion some trouble to the managers of mines. Will this be sufficient to prevent any colliery proprietors from potitioning in favour of the proposition? Time will show; and if such a petition should be presented to Parliament, I will not fail to note and record the fact.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTREPIELD.]

SEPT. 12.—Considering the near approach of the preliminary meeting, and the anxiety which exists with regard to prices, the trade is in a better state than was expected, and a gradual improvement is manifesting itself. The better class of houses find little or no difficulty in meeting with a sufficient number of orders to keep them fully employed. There are complaints of the prevalence of underselling, which has prevailed to a very great extent in Staffordshire, where much fault has been found with the inferiority of the iron soil at the reduced prices. In the Yorkshire districts the trade is making of the prevalence of the state is making prover rapidly. Within the last fortnight one of the new blast-furnaces erected at yor or a flockton-one-less, by Meers. Warner, Lucas, and Barratt, has been put in blast, and another will be ready in a few days. The South Durham fron Company, at Darlington, are about to build another furnace, making the third, which they intend to complete before the end of the present year. Nearly all the other new furnaces are in blast. The Cleveland Hills are now yielding above 22,000 tons of ore per week, while the hills in the west of the county of Durham supply 2000 per week. Mr. Bessemer, whose invention continues to make such a noise in the world, was the guest of the Master Cutter at the annual feast in Sheffield. He was very warmly and the parlour of the Hall. It was the opinion of the merchants that the invention of Mr. Bessemer, as regards what he calls semi-steel, would be an excellent material for raliway purposes, in the manufacture of rails, tyres, &c., but in regard to steel it is thought to be much less important, and as at present known it is not expected that it will supersede the existing processes, or materially affect the price. The Davie of Newcastle paid a high compliment to the invention of Mr. Bessemer, which has always the process of the town, as tending to unite the com

traffic for the new line. The trains are arranged to run three times a dayeach way. A special general meeting of the Midiand Mining Company was held at the Commercial Hotel, Chesterfield, on Wednesday (Mr. Alsop in the chair), for the purpose of devising the best means for obtaining the additional share capital which had been taken up, but not subscribed. It was agreed that a notice should be sent to the share-holders of the forfeiture of their shares within 14 days, unless the respective amount of the capital be paid. A report was read from the agent respecting the prospects of the mines. It stated that they were sinking to the toadstone; and we understand the company intend to sink farther before they commence to get the ore.

The condition of the Mill Town Lead Mines is very favourable.

BESSEMER'S PATENT-PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS.

The following communication has been addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich :-

" SIR,-It may interest you to hear of a few experiments made on the iron duced by Mr. Bee semer, made according to the process now so familiar to all. First,

as to mechanical tests—

1. A mass of iron, about 15 in. long by 6% square, made from Blaenavon pig, just as it came from the iron mould into which it had been poured, was heated in the scrap forge, and reduced to a conveniently sized "bloom" under a 1-ton Nasmyth's hammer. The appearance of the fracture of this mass before heating was similar to that usually described—vis., crystalline, porous, and of a brilliant lustre.

2. The bloom worked very stiff and rigid, and when sufficiently reduced was passed through the rollers, and made into a bar 2 in. wide by 5 thick. Cut with the shears when hot, a good incision was made to about one-third of the thickness, and the remainder fractured in the operation. Another portion of the same bloom was hammered into a short inch square bar under the same hammer, and when cut hot presented the same result.

od the same result.

When cold, the first-named bar, once hammered and once rolled, had a nick cut
ound, and was broken short off on receiving a blow from a hammer. The fracclean, laminted as if the crystals were squeezed by the pressure into horizontal

isyers; no fibre.

4. The two portions faggotted, heated, and hammered into a cylinder of 1 inch dis

meter; nieked all round, broken with a blow, a clean fracture, no fibre, the first cryatalline appearance restored, as if the cryatals had been simply pressed back by ham, mering in a direction contrary to the first.

5. The two portions faggoted, heated, and hammered, to the same dimensions, a slight nick made on one side, fractured by a blow, with the same results. Impressions of the fractured ends were taken in lead, and when compared at each fracture, had the same appearance, with no increase of fibre.

6. One portion of the last-smade har accurately turned, and placed in the machine for testing the tensile strain. A portion of the fracture had an exidised appearance, which portion was the first to give way, and without appreciable clongation. The iron worked harsh and rigid under the hammer, but well and pleasantly in the laths, My experiments having been generally with cast-tron, I regret not having many with wrought-iron for comparison, but you will easily supply them.

The diameter of the specimens at the line of breakage = 6 in.

The breaking weights are the means of two specimens, except in that by Bessener's process, one only being tested.

Nature.	Breaking weightiniba. per square inch.	Elongation before fracture.	Diminution of diameter before fracture.	Remarks,
Magnetic iron ore of Londonderry,	66,491	Inch ·100	Ineh .123	Pibrousfrac- ture.
Catalan bloom, hematite and specu- lar ore of Londonderry, Nova	59,594	*332	•199	Ditto.
2 3 Magnetie ore of Nictau	67,905	:283	·146 ·204	Ditto.
Shell ore of Nietau	61,039	234	-204	Ditto.
Bessemer's process (heated and rolled once, heated and hammered 4 times), preserv- ing the laminated appearance to the last	65,999	-113	-014	Crystalline partially oxidised.

nested and nammered states), preserved to the last of the last of

pronounced.

It may be remarked generally that the above results are only applicable to iron treated in one way—i.e., to a certain iron which has remained a certain time under peculiar treatment. Experiments, accurately made, will show whether time is not an important element—that is, when the process must be stopped. As regards the iron made under the above conditions, the experiment is so far useful, if these are recorded. But nothing can be said about the system, as we may be entirely ignorant, as yet, of the true treatment required.—Journal of the Society of Arts.

IRON, COPPER, TIN, AND LEAD.

Mr. A. Pope, of Edgware-road, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of iron, copper, tin, and lead, of which we give the following particulars, from his specification:—

ing particulars, from his specification:—

IRON.—My invention consists, first, in the improved manufacture of from. I take hematite iron ore or other ironstone, as free as possible from sulphur; I take I ton of the above, and melt the same in a short blast furnace or cupola, with anthracite coal or charcoal and carburetted anhydrous silicates of alumina (the residuum from the distillation of boghead or Torbane coal, or other bituminous scale); of this fuel I use 250 lbs., composed of two-thirds anthracite coal or charcoal, and one-third Boghead coke; the silica and alumina combine with the iron ore, without reducing the iron to the metallic state. I take this body so produced, or other similar body, and crush to a coarse powder; I take I ton of the above, and mix with 200 lbs. of boghead, broken to a coarse powder; I take I ton of the above, and mix with 200 lbs. of boghead, broken to a coarse powder; I place the same in a reverberatory or air furnace, and raise the temperature to bright reduces, but not sufficient heat to melt the same, with a fuel as free as possible from sulphur; I continue the heat for two hours, stirring the mass at times; during the continuance of the before-mentioned heat. I add 2% per sent. of spent oxide of manganese. I now raise the heat, so as to produce complete fusion of the whole, and continue it in that state 30 or 40 minutes, during which time the bath must be stirred, so as to thoroughly mix the whole; the slag or scoria should be removed at intervals. I now either reduce the temperature, so as to render the iron pasty for the manufacture of bars, or I rate the the whole; the sign of or after manufacture. I make a more highly carburetted or steely iron by following the same process as above, with from 250 to 500 lbs. of boghead to the ton, and continue the first heat two and a half hours, and the second or metting heat, 30 or 40 minutes. I still more highly carbonate the iron so produced by the whole the same in a cupola, with a feet composed of anthraced coal, or coke, and one IRON.-My invention consists, first, in the improved manufacture of

shale in the manufacture. I also use the boghead as a fuel for the melting of iron by the ordinary process, mixed either with anthracite, charcoal, or coke, in proportion from one-fourt to one-half boghead, according to what fuel is used.

COPER.—I take ore as is generally received for smelting; I roast the same, as is usually done in the manufacture of copper; I continue the melted state three hours; at the expiration of the second hour I add to each ton of copper or 70 lbs, of iron scale, or oxide of iron, or iron slags, or other body containing a sufficient quantity of iron; the iron will combine with a large quantity of earthy matter, and form a secrit or slag, which must be removed; after the secrit has been removed, at the end of the third hour I add to the melted mat or bath 200 lbs. of oxide of iron or hematite iron ore, and 4 even, of the anhydrous silicate of alumina, or boghead refuse, or other carburetted shales having a similar composition. The oxygen of the iron cree combines with the yet remaining sulphur, and drives it off in the form of sulphurous gases; the silicate of alumina combines with the iron and other impurities, reducing by the earbon contained any oxide of copper that may have been formed by the oxide of iron used; the mass should be agitated at times. A very fusible slag will be produced, containing very little copper will remain. I allow the bath to be acted upon by the above-mentioned materials in a full melted state for four hours, when the slag being removed, metallic copper will remain. If the reduction should be found not complete, a second application of the boghead refuse and continuance of the heat will be necessary; samples should now be taken from the time, so as to enable the workman to ascertain the progress of the reduction, which, when estisfactory, the slag should be removed, and the copper reduced, which should be either tapped out at interval, or all-planer or ore of opper containing from 20 to 25 per cent. of copper; the fuel makes the copper rore; I use as feel a

the operation.

Tix.—I take ordinary tin ore, as is usually received for smelting; I roat the same, as is usually done, to expel arsenic or sulphur; I mix the roasted ore with boghead refuse, or other similar body, in equal proportions, bulk for bulk; I submit the mixture to a red heat in a reverberatory furnace for two hours, agitating at times; a quantity of slag will be formed, consisting of earthy inpurities and iron contained. I now raise the best to whiteness, and continue one hour, not stirring the mass; I tap the melited mass into a proper receptacle, and allow to cool; I then separate the slag from the metal; I take the slags, if found to contain sufficient metal, and crush them to a coarse powder, and submit the mixture to a tall red heat for one hour and a half; the metal, if any, will be reduced, and can be run into proper moulds.

Lead,—I take lead orc, as is usually received for smelting, and roast

and a hair; the metal, if any, will be reduced, and can be run into proper moulds.

LEAD.—I take lead ore, as is usually received for smelting, and roast to expel arsenie; I mix the same with two-thirds boghead refuse crushed; I submit the mixture in a reverberatory furnace to a red heat, until the reduction to judged to be completed; a slag will be produced containing earthy impurities and iron; the reduced metal can be run from the slags, as is usually done, leaving a portion of the slag for the commencement of the next charge.

I claim the use of boghead or Torbane mineral after the distillation for gas or other purposes, or similar bituminous or carburetted shale, either as a fuel mixed with other fuel, or as a reducing agent, for the manufacture of metals generally requiring a red heat for their reduction or manufacture.

Valuable Auxiliary Power for Mines.—An ingenious contrivance, in the form of a self-regulating windmill, is now being manufactured, which appears calculated to render great service in many operations connected with mining. Where a consisting lower is not absolutely necessary, the machine would prove very useful, and for such as sawing wood, alling reservoirs, &c., it will undoubtedly be a great labour-saving machine. The cost is comparatively trisling, whilst when the machine is once in motion, it may be left for months without any attendance,

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

G. SFENCER, Cannon-street West, London: Couplings of feed-pipes of locomotive stem-engines and tenders.—T. York, Wolverhampton: Safety valve and low water indicator for steam-boilers.—W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane: Pumps for raising water.—T. J. Chipp, R. Bitmead, Soho: Apparatus for drilling and boring.—C. D. Gardissats, Strand, London, and Boulevart St. Martin, Paris: Rotary engine; also, manu-testure of artificial fuel.—W. Racture, Woolwich: Apparatus for regulating the supply of gas.—H. Bessenker, New Cannon-street: Manufacture of iron and steel.—R. W. Yivian, Camborne: Consumption of fuel.—T. Lees, Stockport: Improvements in labricating parts of steam-engines, and in apparatus and machinery for that purpose, and in the control of the pressure and wacuum guages.—C. Heilmann, Milk-street, Cheapide: Laprovements in furnaces.—J. R. Sees, New York, America: Apparatus for heating the feed water of steam-boilers.

COMPRESSED-AIR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—M. Datiohy, of Paris, has invested a peculiar construction and arrangement of locomotive engine, to be worked by compressed air in place of steam, whereby a great economy of fuel is effected, and be agreed of a tender obviated. The improvement consists is the employment of a small steam-engine and boiler, to be carried on the main framing of the locomotive, for the purpose of working two or more double-action air pumps, which compress the air into a receiver or magazine, whence such compressed air is delivered by suitable stop valves to the main actuating cylinders of the locomotive, such cylinders being of the ordinary size and construction, and fitted with silke valves and gear, precisely similar to those usually employed in locomotive engines. The small cylinder for working the air pumps, with the pumps themselves and main actuating cylinders, are sarried on the framework immediately in front of the locomative, the framing being continued forward for that purpose. The small steam-ungine builer may be placed in the same position as ordinary locomotive boilers, and the compressed air reseiver or magazine may be situated below the boiler and parallel thereto. In the after end of the receiver is formed a water tank for supplying the small boiler, whilst the coke or other face may, by reason of the small dimensions of the boiler, be stowed away on each side of it; leaving, however, a free passage or platform round the engine for the driver to walk along when inspecting the machinery. By this arrangement of locomotive engine, a smaller engine and boiler whils the case or platform round the engine for the increased previous to starting, by the working of the air pump during the stoppages at stations, in place of such power being wated, as is the case at present, by blowing of through the safety-valve.

Wrought-Linon Wheels.—M. Charpentier, of Paris, proposes to com-

tionate economy of fuel will be effected, whilst at the same time the motive power will be increased previous to starting, by the working of the air pumps during the stoppages at stations, in place of such power being wasted, as is the case at present, by blowing of through the safety-valve.

WROUGHT-IRON WHERLS.—M. Charpentier, of Paris, proposes to compose the box or nave of the wheel of a piece of iron; this piece is prepared by means of mould stamp acted upon by hammering. The circle in the nave for reception of a mould stamp pared upon by hammering. The circle in the nave for reception of a contract of the safe can also either be made in a cold state by the mortice or plane machine, or in a heated state in a mould and hammered. These grooves in the circle prepared for the axle. A ring is soldered or welded on the axle. The mould is no formed, that in the bose will be left anumber of holes (of any desired form) equal to the number of spokes to be used in the wheel, which may be made at once to fit into these holes by being made to their form of shape. These spokes, no prepared, are put each into its socket, and the felloe is then put on the circle in the susmi manner. The wheel is now placed to their form of shape. These spokes, no prepared, are put each into its socket, and the felloe is then put on the circle in the susmi manner. The wheel is now placed to their form of shape. These spokes when the safe has attained a proper heat, a ring in the same state is placed in that part of the bose whap the ends of the spokes meet, and then the whole is soldered or welded together by limitaring. The pleese composing the felloe are united in the ordinary manner with a wrought-iron tyre; and by constructing or making a wrought-iron wheel in this manner, the patentes proposes to remedy the effects attendant on iron wheels made in the ordinary manner, in which it frequently happens (amongst chief defects) that the corners or ends of the spokes, which constitute a great part of the strength of the bose, are insufficien

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means coal may be burned without giving off smoke.

MANUFACTURE OF IRONAND STEEL,—The following are the "claims" in Mr. H. Bessemer's patent of Jan. 4, 1856:—1. The conversion of fluid crude iron into steel, or into malicable iron, by exposing the metal to the decarbonising action of currents of air in furnaces through which the metal is allowed to fall for that purpose. And also, in the manufacture of iron and steel, the alternate rising and lowering of two furnaces, so as to allow the metal to flow from one to the other. 2. In manufacturing malicable iron and steel from crude iron while still in a fluid state, the use of revolving furnaces, having apparatus in the interior for the purpose of elevating portions of the metal, and allowing it again to fall in streams or showers when exposed to the action of currents of air passing through the furnace by means of centrifugal force, generated by the rotation of such furnace, and the forcing into, through or upon, the fluid metal suspended, currents of air or steam. 4. The manufacture of bars, rods, or plaites of steel, by the cementation of bars or ods of malicable iron, that have been obtained by the direct conversion of crude iron into malicable iron, and while still in a fluid state cast in suitable moulds.

METAL TURES.—Mr. John Kinniburgh of Renfrew N. R. obtained area.

while still in a fluid state cast in suitable moulds.

METAL TUBES.—Mr. John Kinniburgh, of Renfrew, N.B., obtained provisional protection for improvements in moulding or shaping metals, which consist in the use of core bars, capable of expanding and contracting in diametrical dimensions, composed of longitudinal segmental metal plates. There is a central adjusting spindle on which small eccentrics are keyed; their radii of eccentricity being coincident, and thus giving their effect simultaneously. When the core bar is to be set to its moulding diameter the central spindle is turned, and present out a wedge piece sufficiently to cause the adjustable segments to assume the necessary position; if, on the contrary, it be desirable to remove the core bar from the newly-produced casting, the entral spindle is made to revolve in the reverse direction, causing the eccentrics to withdraw the narrow wedge-piece, and leave the contiguous edges of the adjustable segments free.

IRON SURP. RULLINGS.—Mr. I. Towned of the Contract of th

IRON SHIP-BUILDING .- Mr. J. Toward, of the Gloucester-bridge Iron IRON SHIP-BUILDING.—Mr. J. Toward, of the Gloucester-bridge Iron-Works, Newcastle-apon-Tyne, has specified his improvements in the construction of plates for ship-building, and other purposes where great strength is required. In iron ships of the ordinary construction, that part of the hull at the builkheads is generally the weakest, and it is proposed to strengthen this part by rolling a longitudinal, or transverse, rib on the plates for use in forming the builkheads. When rolled lodgitudinally, it is proposed to early pieces out, or step the sides of the plates soribbed, so that the joints with the other plates may be crossed. When the rib is rolled transversely on the plate, it is formed or rolled near one end, the plates being reversed alternately, so as to cross the joints, and form a continuous rib across the vessel, to which rib the plates forming the bulkhead may be rivetted. These ribbed or strengthened plates may be rolled or prepared by rolls of the ordinary construction used for rolling boller plates, with the addition of one or two guide rollers to introduce the plates into the nick for forming the rib, or by any other convenient arrangement of machinery. Plates so constructed are also applicable to the construction of bolier or transverquire greaters, and also in many instances where T-iron is now used, or where there is not room to rivet T-iron on.

ROUND AND SMALL COALS,—A very careful examination into the re-

ROUND AND SMALL COALS.—A very careful examination into the relative heating and economic values of round and small coals has been made by Mr John Daglish, from which it appears that when the cost of carriage, &c., amounts to lis, per ton, the economic value of round, unsercened, and "beans" are about equal There are, however, other points to be taken into consideration, which bear favourably upon the use of round coals; the inferior qualities, being intermixed with stone and other foreign matter, are more injurious to boilers and fire-places, and leave agreeter bulk of ash and clinker.

BRITISH PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS COMPANY.—We alluded to the formation of this company last week. It appears that the object is to avail themselves of a patent taken out by Mr. Longbottom, C.E. By the apparatus gas can be made at a small cost in a very simple manner, so that the most obscure hamlet, the smallest village church or chapel, noblemen or gentlemen's mansions standing in their parks, may have the advantage throughout the night of the same light as in the first-rate cities. According to the prospectus, it is proposed to charge only a moderate profit upon the cost of the apparatus, and to look more to the returns to be realised from the supply of the material. We learn that the apparatus has already got in operation, as Mr. Towier, of Market Raisin, Lincolnshire, has had his premises sitted up with it. It is not intended to be used where coal-gas is already supplied. The gas is sproduced at about 4s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet, and sufficient may be made by an ordinary servant in two hours to supply ten lights for six or seven evenings.

Australians GOLD.—We have already stated that among the late suc-

by an ordinary servant in two hours to supply ten lights for six or saven evenings. AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—We have already stated that among the late successful findings in the gold fields was a solid lump of gold, weighing 644 oz. 3 dwts. (Rearly 54 lbs.), the fortunate diggers being three men named John Williams, John Matthews, and George Stapleton, at the Black Creek, near Castlemaine. About 80 oz. of small gold were found near the ponderous nugget. A lump of 120 oz., impregnated with about 5 oz. of quartz, was found at Middleton Creek. The colonists of Tasmania are very sanguine just now of that island being rich in the surferous deposit, and the search for the hidden treasure is being actively proceeded with.

NEW STEAM-ENGINE.—M. Joyeux, a young engineer, has invented a new steam-engine, which, it said, will effect a saving of 80 per cent. in the consumption of fuel. M. Joyeux has obtained a patent for his invention, and has been further permitted by the Emperor to submit his plans to the Minister of Commerce, in order that they may be referred to a special commission. A model of M. Joyeux's steam-engine is being constructed at a foundry specially established for that purpose in Mar-

MINING STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, -No. VII. | In the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. - Stannaries of Euramall.

SLATE.

SLATE.

The slates of North Wales are of the utmost importance, there being quarried upwards of 350,000 tons of roofing slates and slabs per annum. The quarries at Penrhyn, belonging to Colonel Pennant, M.P., producing at least 160,000 tons, and those of Assheton Smith, Eaq., nearly as large a quantity; these, at 40s, the ton, which is the average price for roofing slates, may be valued at 700,000t, per annum.

The imports of slates into the port of Liverpool alone, from North Wales, appear to have been—Prom Bengor, 8500 tons; Carnarvon, 8000; Port Dinorwic, 4500; Port Madoc, 1000; Conway, 1200; Beaumaris, 320; and from Aberdovey, 250 tons.

There were some small imports from other places.

SUNDRIES OF MINERAL PRODUCE.

SUNDRIES OF MINERAL PRODUCE.

ALUM Schists.—The alum schists raised at the Hurlet Works, and at Campsie, both near Glasgow, was about 15,000 tons. The quantity of alum made near Glasgow was about 6000 tons. At the same works, 350 tons of sulphate of iron are annually produced. At the Mulgrave Alum Works, near Whitby, and some others on the same coast, about the same quantity is annually produced from the alum shale. At the Pendiston Works, near Manchester, and the Chemical Works on the Tyne, large quantities of alum are annually manufactured.

JET .- The value of jet manufactured at Whitby, in 1855, was 20,000% Magnesian Limestones. — From the magnesian limestones of the north-ern counties large quantities of sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) and car-bonate of magnesia are manufactured at the Chemical Works on the Tyne.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS-THEIR CAUSE AND REMEDY.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS—THEIR CAUSE AND REMEDY.

Every person who has paid any attention to the subject must have noticed that almost the whole of these sceldents occur in the months of June, July, and Augustmose, the second control of the second

Colliery Management.—At Bristol, a case of much importance to colliers and the owners of coal-works in the neighbourhood was heard. Mr. H. Mackworth, the Government Inspector, having laid three informations against Mr. H. Mackworth, the Government Inspector, having laid three informations against Mr. G. Brain, the owner and manager of Kingswood Collieries. The first charge was for not baying attached a break to the winding-engine of the Starwall pit. Mr. Brain pleaded not guilty, stating that he had had two brakes fitted to other engines, but that for this engine broke as soon as brought from the makers; he was desirous of complying with the Act, but could not get the ironfounders to do their work.—Fined 10s. and costs. The next case was for not producing constantly an adequate amount of ventilation in the same pit; Mr. Mackworth asserting that when he weat into a certain bulk there was no ventilation at all, and the air was so bed that his candle would not burn unless he held it nearly horizontally. Mr. Frain called witnesses to prove that under ordinary circumstances the pit was in a fit state for working in, but their evidence was decidedly in favour of the inspector.—Fined 1: and costs. The third charge was for using a spliced wire-rope; one of the strands was broken entirely through, also a number of wires at the end of the splice.—Fined 10s. and costs.

In Lancashire,—Messrs. Thomas and John Johnson, proprietors of the Laffak Colliery, were summoned by Mr. P. Higson, Government Inspector, for not observing the general rules relating to cost mines contained in 18 and 19 Vict., and providing a proper and adequate break to the steam-engine at Laffak Colliery, whereby two men lost their lives of July 26. Mr. A-pinall, barrister, appeared on their behalf, and stated that Mr. Higson and he had agreed that the summons against Mosre, Johnson should be withdrawn, and that one against Mr. Peter Greenough, the overlooker, should be issued. Mr. Greenough pleaded guilty to the charge, and Mr. Higson asked for merely a

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom, published for the week ending Sept. 6, amounted to 459,3494., and for the corresponding week of 1855 to 455,7564., showing an increase of 24,0934. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to 214,9934, and for the corresponding week of inst year to 203,3134., showing an increase of of 11,6754.
The increase on the Eastern Counties Railways amounted to 8354; on the Great Northern, to 10874.; on the Gondon and Blackwall, to 2014; on the London Brighton, and South-Coast, 11604.; on the London and South-Western, 1041, 1041, 11,6754.
The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 274,46814., and for the corresponding period of 1855 to 252,4484., showing an increase of 23,4184. In the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 34,0934., as compared with the corresponding week of 1855.

Geelong and Melhourner Railway-By the Sardinian. advices have

makes the total increase 34,0934, as compared with the corresponding week of 1855.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—By the Sardinian, advices have been received of the approaching opening of a portion of this line of railway. This event was to be celebrated at the sixth hair-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at Geelong, on July 1, then ensuing. This day being the anniversary of the separation of Victoria as a province of New South Wales, it was expected that a general holiday would be proclaimed in the colony for the celebration of that event as well as the peace, tidings of which reached the colony by the mail ship James Baines.

MANATURE TREASURY EXPERIENCE.—The fluvre of the King of Newley

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—The figure of the King of Naples has just been added to the royal group in this popular establishment. His Majesty is represented in a military uniform, blue cost, white pantalcons, and high boots, his breast being decorated with the order of St. Janarius, \$50. The figure is most natural and admirably constructed, and is said to be an excellent likeness, and, as such, will be viewed by the visitors with considerable interest.

Su the Court of Dire-Warden of the Standaries.—Standaries of Eurawall.

ROSCORLA v. MAY, FOX, HILL, JACKSON, HERRON, RIPPLINGHAM, WOOLLY, AND BARHAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned cause, and bearing date the 5th day of June last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrat's Office, Turo, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING the following SHARES, viz.—TWELVE (940th) SHARES of the Defendant James May, TEN (940th) SHARES of the Defendant Fournas Staton Fox, FIVE (940th) SHARES of the Defendant Goorge Hill, FOUR (940th) SHARES of the Defendant James Herron, ONE (940th) SHARES of the Defendant James Herron, ONE (940th) SHARE of the Defendant James Barham, respectively of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said several chematic services of the said several defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the said order, or Decree, obtained against them respectively, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to desers. Roscoala and Davies, plantiffy scheditors. Pervance: or to Mr. Sockes.

the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Roscoala and Davies,
plaintiff's solicitors, Penzance; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 10, 1856.

Bu the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. - Stannaries of Cornwall. NOELL v. RIPPLINGHAM.

NOELL v. RIPPLINGHAM.

IN RE GWALLON MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the ORDER or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 19th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Regristrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING 15 (1024th) PARTS or SHARES of the above-named defendant of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said everal shares of the said defendant as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order or Decree; and of in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further information, application may be made to Messurs, Roscoura, and Davies, plaintiff's solicitors, Penzane; or to Mr. STORES, solicitor, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 10, 1856.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000—PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a LEASE of a very valuable BARTTES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near to railway and smelting works, and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 1500 tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface. The annual return for this investment, from burytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addressed "G. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

dressed "G. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY who has a LEASE FOR EVER for some valuable TIN MINES in SPAIN, is willing to PART with his INTEREST with the following conditions:—1. The eapitalists to have the soic and full control and management, the proprietors of the mines possessing the right of examining the books, to see that all is properly carried on.—2. The first next profits to go towards paying off the capital, and an annual interest at the rate of 4 per cent.; and when the capital is paid off, with corresponding interest, then the next profits to be divided amongst the capitalists and proprietors of the mine.

For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN HAMILTON CEMENT, consulting mining engineer, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

mining engineer, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

OMECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The FRIENDS of a RESPECTABLE YOUTH wish to APPRENTICE HIM to the above BUSINESS. A small premium will be given.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Messrs. Longmire and Burge, builders, 30, East-street, Manchester-square.

TO SMELTING AND MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLE-MAN, who holds a highly responsible and confidential situation in an extensive COPER SMELTING and MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, and who is intimately sequainted with MINING ACCOUNTS, will shortly be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. The most unexceptionable references will be given.—Address, "A. B. C.," care of Mr. Palmer, 242, Bull-street, Cardiff. N.B. None but principals will be treated with. "A. B. C.," care of h will be treated with.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF CO-OPERATING ON THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS, PERSONALLY OR BY DEPUTY.—An intelligent OPERATURE, going early next month to Australia, to WORK his OWN QUARTZ REEFS PERSONALLY, with his own patent machinery, will GIVE ONE-TENTH of his EARNINGS for the ADVANCE of £350, to ald his defective resources. His intended scale of working will be 30 tons weekly, yielding from 450 to 600 cas.; value from £1800 to £1200.—Letters, pre.paid, to "D. M. P.," 65, King William-street, City. Security of a valuable patent, and excellent references.

TO IRONMASTERS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has been for many years connected with an extensive ironworks, both in the

has been for many years connected with an extensive ironworks, both in the works and at the shipping port, and well acquainted with the manufacture of iron and shipping business, wishes an APPOINTMENT as SHIPPING AGENT for a WORKS, or as PRINCIPAL or CORRESPONDING CLERK in a TOWN HOUSE, or in any other capacity connected with the iron trade that would suit him.—Address, "M. L.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO IRONMASTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF CHEMICAL WORKS.—An ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has held an appointment in extensive ironworks in Germany for a number of years, possessing a thorough knowledge of the German language and the iron trade, having established himself at Berlin, in order to transact business for English firms in the metal line, and articles manufactured from the same, OFFERS HIMSELF as AGENT FOR BERLIN and the NORTH OF GERMANY to ironmasters, parties engaged in the iron and metal trade, as also to proprietors of chemical works, in England and Scotland, for the purpose of attending to their interests and soliciting orders. A 15 years' experience, extensive and respectable business connections, with the highest references are offered.—Address, "X. Y., No. 191," Poste Restante, Berlin, Prussia.

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, of 15 years' experience in the IRON and COAL TRADE, and who for the last two years and at present manages a department in one of the most extensive engineering and contractor's establishments in England, is desirous of CHANGING HIS SITUATION, for which satisfactory reasons can be adduced. Beferences and testimonials of the highest class. Age 36. Would have no objection to go abroad for a term of years.—Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Birmingham.

TO BE SOLD, a valuable COPPER MINE in the WEST OF IRELAND. Already a large amount has been expended in laying it open, and very good ores have been raised and sold at fair average prices. £1000 will be amply sufficient to develop it; and in the opinion of some of the most experienced and competent mining authorities it will yield very good dividends.—Apply to G. C. JAMES, Esq., solicitor, 31, New Broad-street.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FIRST RATE WATER-WHEEL, 60 ft. in diameter, 3 ft. abreast, with cast-iron rings, axle, centres, cranks, blocks and brasses, wood arms, &c.—For particulars, address "M. H.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL, 5, 8, 10, 14, to 25 horse power, at £8 to £9 per horse power, delivered in London. Can be fitted up in any part of the country.—Drawings and prices to be had on application to W. T. Hendry and Co., engineers, &c., No. 38, Upper Thames-street, London.

BLOWING ENGINE.—WANTED, a SECOND-HAND BLOW-ING ENGINE, of power sufficient for three blast furnaces.—Particulars to be ent, addressed "M. F.," Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidlees, N. W. Afther the Dividence of the Dispose of the Manual Company.—Notice is hereby given, that the Dividence of Ten SHILLINGS per share, free of income tax, declared at the last Quarterly Meeting, held on the 7th August, 1856, will be Pall to the registered shareholders, at the office, No. 17, Crow-street, Dublin, on and after the last September, 1856. The share certificates are required to be lodged in the office prodays previously to the payment of the dividend thereon.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this ompany will be HELD at their offices, No. 17, Gresham-street East, London, on londay, the 6th day of October next, at Two o'clock precisely.

Dated Sept. 3, 1856. By order of the Board, F. GEORGE, Sec.

OYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that they have made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to Mesers. Glyn and Co., the company's bankers, on or before the 3d November next. The certificates must be left at the office of the company, and a form will then be given to pay the call.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 3, 1836.

TILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

ILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at Cologne on the 6th inst., the Council of Administration were authorised to issue preferential shares and debentures, under certain conditions.

The Council, therefore, hereby give notice, that they will RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from shareholders for such PREFERENTIAL SHARES and DEBENTURES until the 58th inst; and that in the meantime the particulars thereof may be obtained by personal application at, or letter addressed by, the offices of the company, l, Charlotte-row, Massion House, Loudon.

By order of the Council of Administration,

F. C. W. BRANDT, Sec.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the sharcholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgatestreet, London, on Wednesday, the list day of Cetober, at One o'clock precisely.

By order, W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Purser, 1866. 11, New Broad-street, London, Sept. 8, 1856.

R. R. TREDINNICK requests, in consequence of the numerous applications for past Weekly Circulars, and the correspondence that it neces, sarily entails, that in future PARTIES WILL APPLY either to the publishers. Hompson and Vincent, 20, Great St. Helen's, London; or to the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

TAKETOL DRIVING TOURINAL

MPORTANT TO RAHLWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, SHIPPERS OF MACHINERY, AND OTHERS.—Measts. DUNN, HATTEHSLET, and CO., of the WIND-SOE BRIDGE HRONWORKS, PENDLETON, NEAR MANCHESTER, have now arranged their works for the MANUFACTURE, on a very extensive scale, of Engines, Boliers, Bridges, Turn Tables, Cranes, Pumps, Water Tanks, Switches and Crossings, Tools, and Plant; every description of Machinery for Railways, and Steam Bollers, warranted against explosion; all on the most improved principles, and modera construction.

construction.

R.—The only makers and patentees of the low-shelved traverser; all other racies of the original patent.

ON HAND seads for delivery on

Nora.—The only makers and patentees of the low-shelved traverser; all others are piractee of the original patent.

Messra. Dunn, Hartranar, and Co. have now ON HAND ready for delivery, and at exceedingly low prices, the following goods:—ONE 70-horse CONDENSING ENGINE (Bodmer's Patent), a splendid piece of mechanism; eylinder 30 in. diam., with two pistons working in same cylinder, each having a 4 ft. stroke, very strong, and stands on independent framing. Also, excellent double-acting force pump, with brass cased rams, 6 ft. 6 in. long, with valves, seatings, &c., to suit the above engine.

THREE 16-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, cylinders 14 in. diam., 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, fitted with governors, throttle valves, wrought-iron crank, shafts. &c. Two of these can be coupled.

TWO 20-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, cylinders 16 in. diam., 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, atted with governors, throttle valves, and wrought-iron fly-wheel shafts. Can be coupled.

ONE 6-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, cylinder 5½ in. diam., 18 in. stroke, fitted with governor, throttle and stop valves, and wrought-iron fly-wheel shafts.

THREE 16-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL CYLINDER ENGINES, cylinders 14 in. diam., and 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, fitted with governors, throttle valves, feed pumps with brass rams, and fly-wheel shafts. Two of the above are coupled. ONE 5-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE TABLE ENGINE, cylinder 5½ in. diam., and 20 in. stroke, with gy-wheel shafts.

ONE 8-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE VERTICAL ENGINE, cylinder 10 in. diam., and 20 in. stroke, with governor, throttle and stop valves, fly-wheel shaft.

ONE 8-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE VERTICAL ENGINE, cylinder 10 in. diam., and 20 in. stroke, with governor, throttle and stop valves, fly-wheel shaft, one 8-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE VERTICAL ENGINE, cylinder 10 in. diam., and 20 in. stroke, with governor, throttle and stop valves, fly-wheel shaft, and feed pump.

ONE 6-horse (nominal) HIGH-PRESSURE VERTICAL EN

raming), sylinder 7½ in. diam., and 19 in. strone, who got length 24 ft., 6 ft. 9 in. liam.; fire fluxes 10 ft. 7 in. long. 2 ft. 7 in. diam.; 147 tabes 2½ in. diam., furnished rith furnace frames, &c.; about 16 tons weight altogether.

TWO PATENT FIRE BOX BOILERS, one 18 ft. and the other 16 ft. long. 6 ft. liam., 25 and 30-horse power respectively, two flues in each 19 in. diam.; one cylintrical fire-box, 6 ft. long by 5 ft. 8 in. diam. outside, and 4 ft. 6 in. diam. inside; the there cylindrical fire-box is 5 ft. long, and 5 ft. 6 in. diam. outside, and 4 ft. 6 in. diam. proved the substitute of the 18 ft. boiler has a dome on top, 3 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. diam., proved to the source inch.

other cylindrical fire-box is 3 ft. tong, and 3 ft. 0 in. dnam. oursue, and 4 ft. 0 in. diam. inside; the 18 ft. boiler has a dome on top, 3 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. diam., proved to 30 bs. on the square inch.

ONE HYDRAULIC WHEEL PORCING and CHAIN TESTING MACHINE, will test up to 1½ in. chain, and exert a force of 100 tons at the wheel forcing end; ram 7½ in. diam.; brass pump 1½ in. diam., with preparation for moving ram backwards and forwards with the same pump. Each end can be worked separately.

TWO HYDRAULIC WHEEL FORCING MACHINES, for forcing railway wheels on and off their axles, with brass pump, tension rods, cross heads, pulleys, &c.

ONE LARGE HYDRAULIC PACKING PRESS, 9 in. ram; two brass pumps, 1½ in. and in. diam. respectively, made by Messrs. Faweett and Preston, Liverpool, will take in 9 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 10 in., balance weights, &c. In very good condition.

ONE BOTTOM TRAVELLING CRANE, to lift 8 tons 18 ft. high, to suit a gauge of rails 24 ft. 3 in., consisting of strong Baltic framing, boisting gear, &c.; cast-iron travelling carriage, gearing, fixings, and wheels, &c.; wrought iron block, two sheaves, cast-iron angle brackets, ped-stals, &c.

SIX 2 tons (wood) WAREHOUSE CRANES, to suit 14 ft. 6 in. height of beam, and 10 ft. 3 in. radius, with cast-iron top and bottom sockets, jib head, fixing and pulleys, gearing with three motions for lighter weights, &c.

TWO CAST-IRON SIDING TURN TABLES (wood tops), 12 ft. diam., with foundation rings and chairs, for 4 ft. 8 ½ in. gauge.

ONE 40 ft. TURN TABLE, for engine and tender, with rings, gearing, &c.

Nileys, gearing with three motions for inguer weapus, acc.

TWO CAST-IRON SIDING TURN TABLES (wood tops), 12 ft. diam., with founlation rings and chairs, for 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

ONE 40 ft. TURN TABLE, for engine and tender, with rings, gearing, &c.

ONE PAIR of 3 and 4-sheave BLOCKS and SNATCH BLOCKS, to lift 30 tons. The

rames are made of the best Staffordshire iron, and the books of hammered sorap iron.

TWO PAIRS of 3 and 4-sheave BLOCKS (wrought-iron), to lift 10 tons.

ONE 10 tons SNATCH BLOCK, for ½ in. chain.

NINE PAIRS of 3 tons SNATCH BLOCKS, 7 in. pulleys.

FOUR PAIRS of 3 tons SNATCH BLOCKS, to lift 3 tons, wrought-iron.

(All the above blocks are of the best materials, and warranted)

ONE WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, with division wheel; geared headstock for

ntting nuts or other work; a set of change wheels, in good condition.

TWO powerful DOUELE GEARED DOUBLE BORING and DRILLING MA
CHINES, for boring two carriage wheels out at one time, will bore up to 12 in. diam.,

ind 2 ft. 6 in. deep, bed between pillars 8 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

ONE VERTICAL PLANK or LOG SAW FRAME, to cut 19 in. deep by 15 in.

road, 2 ft. stroke, with feed motion, crank shaft, and connecting rod, &c.

ONE SCREW BOLT MACHINE, with taps and dies for all sizes, from ½ to 1½ in.

ONE RAILWAY BRAKE CARRIAGE, with Bank's Patent Diss Brake attached,

wheels 3 ft. 2 in. diam., for 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. (Nors...—The patentees not having

time to earry out the above patent, are desirous of selling or licensing on equitable

und liberal terms.)

me to carry out an acceptance of the distance of the carry of the carr

and vaives to each for fan blast.

FOUR large FORTABLE CAST-IRON SMITHY FORGES, for general work, can also be worked with bellows.

THIRTY ONE PAIRS of excellent LOCOMOTIVE DRIVING WHEELS, 8 ft. 2 in. diam., 6 ft. broad on face, 5 /6 in. journals, to sult 4 ft. 8 /6 in. gauge.

ONE PAIR of PATENT LOCOMOTIVE WHEELS, 3 ft. 4 in. diam., 5 in. axle,

ONE PAIR of PATENT LOCOMOTIVE WHEELS, 3 R. 4 in. diam., 5 m. axle, to suit 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, with foundation rings and chairs.

ONE 13 ft. WROUGHT-IRON SIDING TABLE, to suit 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, with foundation rings and chairs.

ONE 11 ft. ditto ditto.

ONE 11 ft. CAST-IRON TRAVERSER, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

ONE 10 ft. CAST-IRON HOPPER TRAVERSER, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

ONE 15 ft. WROUGHT-IRON TRAVERSER for CARRIAGES, with spiral hinges at both ends, and three sets of wrought-iron wheels to run on three tramways.

ON SALE.—ONE 5, ONE 10, ONE 15, and ONE 20-horse HIGH-

PRESSURE ENGINES, quite new and complete.
PRESSURE ENGINES, quite new and complete, we wounted on wheels to 33-horse COUPLED CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES and TWO BOIL complete.

E 30-horse CONDENSING ENGINE, as good as new.—Apply to W. J. Hoyle, liting engineer and machinery agent, 28, Pall Mail, Manchester.

FOR SALE.-A VALUABLE UNOPENED COAL FIELD. A COLLIERY in full operation.

VANTED.—A PARTNER in a COLLIERY, to advance £1500 capital.

TO BE LET.—An EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD and a SMALL COLLIERY in For particulars, apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

RELAND.—COUNTY OF GALWAY.—TO MINING COMPANIES.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the property of Capt. O'Hara, the DYALTIES OF TOWNLANDS OF MOYVOONE and AUGHNANURE, on which a luable rich VEIN OF LEAD has been discovered. The lands are two miles from aghterard, and twelve from Galway, to which there is a railway from Dublin.—or particulars, apply to James Bell, Esq., Ard Carne, Ballinasloe.

LAMORGANSHIRE.—FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL the several VEINS of highly BITUMINOUS COAL lying under the FARM of YSTRAD-188A, in the parish of Swansea, together with the said FARM, which consists of about 120 acres of ARABLE LAND, now let to a respectable tenant. The property contains four veins, of the thickness of 3, 4, 5, and 6 ft. respectively, and is adjacent to the South Wales Railway, which passes on the west and south sides of it. Some of the veins are worked by collieries now in fail operation on the adjoining properties.—For further information, apply to Mr. W. LEYSON, Neath, Glamorganshire.

TO IRON SHIPBUILDERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL those valuable and extensive PREMISES, lately occupied by Mesers. Coutts and Parkinson, situate at WILLINGTON, near Newcastic-on-Tyne, with the necessary MACHINERY and APPLIANCES for carrying on an extensive business in IRON SHIPBUILDING. The premises possess a large river frontage, and offerine every way a most favourable opportunity for commencing the above business, for which the Tyne has now established a reputation equal to that of any port in the kingdom.—Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. P. H. STANON, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.—
TO BE \$61.D, OR LET, the FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL,
liked the DERWENT IRONWORKS, on the South Pier of Workington Harbour,
d within a few yards of the Stations of the Whitehaven Junction, and Cockermouth
d Workington Railways, from which, and by steamers from the Ports of Whitewen, Workington, and Maryport, daily communication may be had with all parts
wen, Workington, and Maryport, daily communication may be had with all parts

of the kingdom.

These valuable premises contain a complete SET OF ROLLS for PUDDLED and FINISHED IRON, SHINGLERS, HAMMERS, SHEARS, &c., worked by a power-fal steam-engine, and are capable of producing from 30 to 70 tons of bar-iron weekly. Coals of a superior quality are raised in the immediate neighbourhood, and can be laid down in the works at a moderate price.

Moreo Section and Co. from Northampton, have recently not into bleat the for-

laid down in the works at a moderate price.

Messrs, Smith and Co., from Northampton, have recently put into blast the furnace at the Seaton Ironworks, about a mile distant, where they smelt the hematite ore of the district, from which works there is a railway to the harbour, and from which pig-iron of a superior quality may be had.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs, William Bird and Co., iron merchants, London, Glasgow, or Newcastle; Messrs, Ewan and Auld, accountants, Glasgow; or to Peter Canenon, Whitehaven.

TEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, on Simal Patent Combined principle, 22 in. and 40 in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 8 tons boller, &c., in good condition, lying near Hayle, Cornwall.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas First., 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

PIKES AND FISH BOLTS.—Prices and detailed information, with respect to HOPPER'S PATENTS and IMPROVEMENTS in SPIKES and FISH BOLTS, will be forwarded on application to Mr. Gro. Hoppers, Houghton-lesspring Ironworks, and Britannia Ironworks, Pence Houses, Durham. Thousands of tons of the above have been made at these works during the last ten years, for most of the principal railways in England. A liberal allowance to exporters and commission agents.

DATENT OFFICE.—Measrs. WISE and CALLEN, CONSULTING ENGISEERS, No. 23, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER, ASSIST INVENTORS in arranging and working out their improvements, and TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS relating to ERITISH and FOREIGN PATENTS. Working and faished drawings prepared. Specifications drawn and revised. Capital produced for inventions of merits.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 22d September, 1856 (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), on the premises of the Britannia Foundry, Horne-street, Great Annouate-street, Manchester, all the WORKING PLANT, UTENSILS, MOULDING BOXES, ENGINE, BOILER, &c. Full particulars in next week's papers.

Auctioneer's Office, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. BANK QUAY FOUNDRY, WARRINGTON.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, early in October next, the WHOLE of the exceedingly valuable TOOLS, UTENSILS, MACHINERY, GUN MILLS, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., on the premises. Further particulars in future papers.

Auctioneer's Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

DY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a SPLENDID NEW 16 in. DOUBLE GEARED SELF-ACTING SLIDE and SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, with compound slide rest, self-acting motion, east-iron bed 20 ft. long, serve whole length, with screw keys, &c.—Wheatley Kirk, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester,

PIRST CLASS NEW SHAPING MACHINE, on the most modern principle, with quick return 15 in. stroke, and all self-acting motions. 105

TO CHAIN AND ANCHOR-SMITHS, ALKALI MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. PLINT FORGE AND MALLEABLE CAST-IRON FOUNDRY, &c.

FLINT FORGE AND MALLEABLE CAST-IRON FOUNDRY, &c.

MR. ORMISTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Oak
Inn, in the town of Flint, on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856, at three o'clock in the
alternoon, in the following or such other Lot or Lots, as may be decided upon at the
time of sale, and subject to conditions to be then produced:—
Lot 1.—All those important and well-situate business premises known as the FLINT
FORGE, comprising (as they now stand) two high-pressure steam-engines, of 25 and
10-horse power respectively, with two oylindrical boilers and fittings attached; hammer helve, trains of roughing and bar rolls, with holsters and couplings complete;
shears, straightening block, floor plates, &c.; two puddling and one charcoal furnaces; a blowing cylinder, with receiver, pipes, and cupola.

The portion of the works adapted to the manufacture of malleable iron castings includes crushing-mill, with 16-in, rolls; melting pot and annealing furnaces; moulding, casting, and crucible shops; warehouse, smiths and carpenters'shops, &c.; office
and store room.

ing, casting, and crucible shops; warehouse, smiths and carpenters' shops, &c.; office and store room.

And also all that YARD lying between the Forge and Flint Castle, and abutting on the Cop of the River Dee, well adapted for a timber yard and shipbuilding purposes. This lot is held under long leases at moderate ground rents, and from its position on the River Dee, and contiguity to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, is admirably situated as business premises.

Lot. II.—All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Castle Hill, with the walled garden and yard belonging thereto, in the occupation of Mr. Brown. Several tons of cokes, Stourbridge clay, crabwinch, from and wood patterns, old metal, tools, &c., will either be sold by auction, or may be taken by the purchaser of the works at a valuation, as may be determined upon, or the propristor will sell off separately the whole or any portion of the steam-engines, machinery, or tools, if a reasonable offer is made for the premises.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs, Portrs and Roberts, solicitors, Chester; Mr. GATLIFE, solicitor, 19, Coleman-street, London; Mr. JOSETH HOWELL, H.Warden; or to the auctioneer, St. Asaph.

Wigfair, St. Asaph, Aug. 1856.

WIGGAIT, St. Asaph, Aug. 1856.

MESSRS. DAWSON AND KNIGHT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, ALL that MINING PROPERTY known as the PERRAN AND GREAT WHEAL LEI-SURE UNION MINES, situate in the parish of Perranashuloe, in the county of Cornwall, together with the ENGINE-HOUSES, STACK, and BOLLER-HOUSES, and other useful and requisite BULLDINGS, with the PLANT thereon, including one 80 in, cylinder steam-engine, and four boilers, complete; one 34 in, cylinder (double) winding engine; and all other the MACHINERY and MATERIALS now on the said mines, comprising all that is necessary for effectually working and carrying on the said mines, on leases from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, the Right Hon. Viscount Falmouth, John Samuel Enys, Esq., and John Ontes, Esq., and others, and have been worked only about four years, during which period the adventurers have expended thereon about £35,000. All the machinery and materials were purchased new, and they are now in a good and substantial state of repair.

These extensive mines and the materials and machinery are offered in One Lot, to give capitalists an opportunity of obtaining a property which they may at once proceed to develop.

May be viewed at any time previous to the sale, on application at the mines; to

ceed to develop.

May be viewed at any time previous to the sale, on application at the mines; to Capt. John Tonkin, of Pool, near Camborne, and Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, the agents of the mine; to the auctioneers, at their offices, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 33, Broadstreet-buildings, London. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Mr. Arunder. Boorns, solicitor, 33, Old Jewry, London.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND MINING PROPERTY. LAMERTON, DEVON.

VALUABLE PREHOLD AND MINING PROPERTY.

LAMBEITON, DEVON.

MESSRS. DAVIS, SON, AND VOSPER, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Exeter Ina, Tavistock, on Friday, the 3d day of October next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), subject to conditions to be then read:—

Lor I.—AL that valuable FREHOLD ESTATE (exonerated from the tithes of corn and hay), called WOODMANSWELL, containing 90.1 is. 15x, or thereabouts (be the same more or less), with THRIVING TIMBER and COPFICE thereon; situate on the high road leading from Tavistock to Lydford, in the parish of Lamerton, Devon, a dry and healthy part of the country, and about six miles from Tavistock, and nine from Okehampton, two good market towns, and now inthe occupation of Mr. John Veale, under a lease for it years, determinable at seven, from Michaelmas, 1552. There is a good dwelling house on the estate, with all necessary offices and suitable outbuildings. This estate presents an unusual opportunity for investment, as, independent of the beauties of the scenery (being within a very short distance of the celebrated Lydford Cascade), and the richness of the surface, no doubt is entertained of the mineral value of the sub-stratum, as some years since a mine was opened with every prospect of success, which is shown by the fact of 11 tons of rich copper ore having been produced from a shaft about 7 fms. deep, and which sold at £10 per ton. The mine, however, was ultimately abandoned by the adventurers, from want of funds to carry out the necessary operations. This valuable mine was known by the name of Wheal Susan; and there is little doubt but that with a small capital, judiciously expended, a handsome return might be made.

Lor 2.—ALL that THRIVING OAK COPPICE, called WATERVALE and PRES-

the name of Wheal Susan; and there is little doubt but that with a small capital, judiciously expended, a handsome return might be made.

Lor 2.—ALL that THRIVING OAK COPPICE, called WATERVALE and PRESCOMBE WOODS, containing 5a. 0u. 2r. (be the same more or less), adjoining the above, also freehold (exonerated from the tithes of corn and hay), and which will be sold either separately or with Lot 1, to suit the convenience of purchasers. The timber and coppies to be taken at a valuation, in the usual way.

Mr. John Williams, on the premises, will show the property; and plans and reports of the mine may be seen, and all further information obtained of Mr. Henray Cowlano, solicitor, it, Lincoln's Inn.felds, London; or at the offices of Mr. John D. Werkes, solicitor, Tavistock, Devon.

Dated Tavistock, Sept. 9, 1856.

CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO COPPEE, BRASS, AND SPELTER MANUFACTURERS, AND MILLOWNERS.

MANUFACTURERS, AND MILLOWNERS.

MESSRS. EDWARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCION, at the Royal Oak
Inn, Cheadle, in the county of Stafford, on Friday, October 3d, 1856, at Three
of clock in the Afternoon, subject to conditions to be then produced, the undermentioned valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated at the Brass-Works, near Cheadle,
in the county of Stafford, in the following and such bither lots as may be agreed upon
at the time of sale.

Description of property.

Lor 1.

Lor 1.

Lor 1.

A. R. F.

O 9 34 o. on plan.

1 A close of land, called the Slang

LOT 2. 1 1 9

yards (as now staked out)

0 3 4; 3 1 3; 0 0 22;

Lor 1—Is well situated for building purposes.

Lor 2—Affords a good rite for the erection of a silk or other mill requiring large number of hands, which might be obtained at moderate wages; part of the buildings on this Lot might if desired be converted into outtages at a small expense. The present affords a favourable opportunity for entering upon the business of a copper and brass smelter, which has long been carried on at the works now offered for asle.

Plans of the property may be inspected at the place of sale, at the Charles Shith, jun., Land Surveyor, Alton, near Cheadle, and at Messrs. Wand, Sox, and Collis, Solicitors, Newcastle-under-Lyme, fr whom further particulars may be obtained.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT BUCKNALL (in the immediate vicinity

MESSRS. EDWARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Tuesday, the 16th day of the MESSRS. RDWARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September herk, at Five o'clock r.w., subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then declared, a compact PREEHOLD ESTATE, situate at Becknall, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stofford, called the BLAKELOW FARM, consisting of a substantial FARM-HOUSE, with suitable OUT-BUILDINGS, and divers CLOSES of RABBLE and GRASS LAND, lying near to and surrounding the same, in the ocenpation of Thomas Cololough; and several detached fields, in the holding of Joseph Scragg and Josiah Kirkham; containing altogether 92 acres, or thereabouts.

This property contains many valuable SEAMS OF COAL and IRONSTONE, including, among others, at moderate depths, the Bowling-alley, Holly-lane, Sparrow-Buits, and Cockshead Mines, the latter of which has been proved, and the whole of which mines are now worked in the surrounding districts.

The turnplike-roads from Stoke-upon-Trent to Leek, and from Hanley to Bucknall, which pass through the property, give easy access to two of the principal pottery towns, about two miles distant; and the estate will also be intersected by the intended mineral railway from Stoke-upon-Trent to Biddulph and Congleton, which will atford greatly increased facilities for the development of its mineral resources.

A plan of the property, and a section of the mines, may be seen, and further information obtained, at the offices of Messrs, Krary and Sheppard, solicitors, Side-upon-Trent—August 6, 1886.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND OTHERS, IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS MACHINERY, AT THE WHINFIELD WORKS, SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS MACHINERY, AT THE WHINFIELD WORKS, SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MR. AIGHARD CLARKE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Adam Dixon and Mr. Alexander Morton Bell (who have dissolved partnership), to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Works, situated in Harden-street, near to the High Park-road, Smethwick, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22d and 23d days of September inst., the WHOLE of their costly and very valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, and EFFECTS, comprising a very compact and highly finished 8-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with overhead reverse cylinder, 9 in. diameter, and boiler, 15 ft. long and 4 ft. diam., with owenplete set of boiler mountings—viz., safety-valve, water indicator, Bourdon's patent steam pressure gauge, test cocks, steam, feed, and exhaust pipes, check valve, steam cock, &c. A very powerful and costly SCREW-CUTTING and SLIDE LATHE, by J. and J. Kershaw, of Manchester, with 16 in. back geared headstocks, planed bed, 30 ft. long, 16½ in. face, with guide screw and rack the whole length of bed, saddle and compound silde rest, two face plates, improved stay for silding, bell chuck, complete set of change wheels, and self-acting traverse motion, extra raising blocks, face plates, clamps, steadies, overhead driving apparatus, complete.

A valuable PLANING MACHINE, by Lord, of Leeds, will plane 6ft. long by 3ft. 6in, wide and 2ft. high, with driving apparatus, complete.

A capital SLIDE SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, with 12 in. headstocks, double geared bed, 12 ft. long, compound silde rest, who face plates, land complete set of change wheels, and overhead motion to ditto.

A useful double geared LATHE, with 9 in. headstocks, planed cast-iron bed, 9ft. long, fitted with rack and traversing saddle, compound silde rest, hand rest, and two face plates, and and late sets and saddle, two face plates, and J. Kerphaw. of Wankhaster.

long, fitted with rack and traversing saddle, compound slide rest, hand rest, and we face plates.

TWO valuable SELF-ACTING and VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINES, by I, and J. Kershaw, of Manchester.

TWO valuable SHAPING MACHINES, by Lord, of Leeds.

A powerful LONG-STROKE PUNCHING and CLIPPING MACHINE, with bright counter shaft, fast and loose pulleys, heavy fiy-wheel, plummer blocks, brackets, &c., Screwing machines, shi pling apparatus, valuable screwing tackle, by Whitworth and others; cast-steel turning and planing tools, rimers and rose bite; 30 ft. of ½ in. black shafting, with numerous pulleys; a capital 30 in. blowing fan, by Middleton; useful foundry requisites, cupolas, moulding boxes, &c.; several best amiths' anvil, swage blocks, oliver and oliver block, and capital lot of smiths' tools; quantity of new machinery and general patterns; 10 new well-made and casy-going malt crush, ere gengineers and ironfounders' stores; office furniture; a first-rate trap and trapharness; narrow wheel cart and cart harness, nearly new; and other valuable effects.

Sale to commence each morning at Half-past Ten o'clock, under the usual conditions. The auctioneer confidently recommends the above machinery to the attention of parties in want of first-closs tools, most of stebing of recent make and quite equal to new. It may be seen in motion on Friday, the 19th inst., between the hours of Ten o'clock in the morning and Five o'clock in the afternoon.

Catalogues may be had on application to John Howand Bakke, Esq., solicitor, 12, Waterloo-Street, Birmingham; RAFH DOCKER, Esq., solicitor, Smethwick; the actioneer, 1½, Temple-street, Birmingham; or by post, on application by letter, enclosing four postage examps.

closing four postage stamps.

SALE OF VERY DESIRABLE AND COMPACT FREEHOLD IRONFOUNDRY AND PREMISES, AT SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MR. RICHARD CLARKE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 25th day of September inst., at the Union Hotel, Union street, Birmingham, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced (by direction of Mr. Adam Dixon and Mr. Alexander Morton Bell, who have dissolved partnership), ALL those valuable newly-erected compact FREEHOLD FREMISES, called "WHINFIELD WORKS," eligibly situated in Harden-street, Smethwick, in the parish of Harborne, and county of Stafford, now in the occupation of the said Messrs. Dixon and Bell, as engineers and ironfounders, consisting of lofty and well lighted fitting abop, 60 ft. by 24 ft.; pot furnace; muffle; range of smiths' shops, 63 ft. long, containing eight excellent smiths' hearths; well lighted pattern makers' shop; store rooms; stabling for four horses; cart shed; drying store; dressing sheds; convenient offices; handsome gateway surrance; large yard and out-buildings, &c, belonging thereto. The whole most substantially built for the express purposes of the trade, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Dixon, who has spared neither time nor expanse in rendering this one of the most convenient works in the neighbourhood. The above premises occupy an area of 1240 square yards, or thereabout. Por further particulars, apply to Jonn Howard Baxker, Esq., solicitor, 13, waterioc-street, Birmingham; Ralph Docker, Esq., solicitor, Smethwick; or to the suctioneer, 14, Temple-street, Birmingham, where a plan of the property may be seen.

TO BE SOLD (as a going concern), pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Causes of "MOLD v. MOLD," and "MOLD v. MOLD," and the Mold v. MOLD v. MOLD," and causes are attached, at the King's Head Hotel, in the town of Derby, on Tucsday, the 7th day of October, 1856, at Four of the clock in the afternoon precisely, the valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY. IRON and COAL MINES, COLLIERIES, and OTHER WORKS and BUSINESSES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS, of and belonging to the late partnership firm of Messrs. CHARLES JOHN, and WILLIAM HENRY MOLD, situate at Morley Fark and Alderwasiey, in the county of Derby.

Printed particulars and conditions of asle, and all further information and particulars required, may be had gratis, in the country, of Messrs. Milkes and Newbold, solicitors, Matiock, Derbyshire; Messrs. Sinkson, solicitors, Derby; Messrs. Diss, ATKINSON, and FIFER, selicitors, Leeds; Mr. Stonk, the managing receiver, The Wardwick, Derby; and in London, of Messrs. Boys and Tweedie, 6, Ely-place, Holborn; Mr. W. G. TAYLOR, solicitors, 24, John-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Hawkins, Bloxam, and Hawkins, solicitors, 29, New Boswell-court, Liucoln's Inn; and of the auctioneer, The Wardwick, Derby. HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

MILNES AND NEWBOLD, Matlock, Derbyshire.

MILNES AND NEWBOLD, Matlock, Derbyshire.

ST. JOHN'S, SWANSEA.—SALE OF IMPORTANT FREEHOLD
BUILDING LAND, AND HOUSE AND MINERAL PROPERTY, of the
annual surface value of £500.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL
those FREEHOLD ESTATES called PENLLWYNMARCH, PWLLY-DOMMEN,
and PENLLWYN ROBERT, in the parish of 8t. John juxta Swansea, Giamorganshire, together with the valuable MINERALS under the same, and also under certain
lands called White Mesdows and Pentre Mawr, presenting an uninterrupted field
extending over between 200 and 300 acres of land, in a ring fence, within one mile
of the town and port of Swansea, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Harford, Morfa, and other copper works, and of sinc, silver, and other smelting works
and manufactories, and possessing the advantage of communication to Swansea and
all parts of England by means of the South Wales and other railways.

Particulars, with plans annexed, may be had at the office of Messrs. WALFERS,
ROWMEU, and YOUNG, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; of J. T. Jerkyn, Eq., solicitor,
Swansea; and of Mr. James Hall, surveyor, Swansea; who are authorised to treat
for the sale.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—

der, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boliers 26 tons; new three years ago.

An excellent 24 in. cylinder DOUBLE-ACTING STAMFING ENGINE, 9ft. stroke, with one bolier about 10 tons, and 36 heads of stamps, with iron axies and lifters, complete; new within two years.

A nearly new DRAWING MACHINE, complete.

A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axie and sockets, two-every rods, and balance-bob, complete.

45 fms. 20 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete.

St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1356.

CTATIONADY. STEAM ENCLINES OF THE DEST QUALITY.

CTATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from I to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utness teconomy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest posible rates; and creeted, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLY YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

Youse and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

AND AND MINES.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an ESTATE shire, and about four miles from Hanley, and containing 76 acres, or thereabouts, with the dwelling houses thereon.

There is every reason to believe that this estate abounds in IRONSTONE. A shaft has been sunk about 6 yards on a part of the estate, and several bands of ironstons were passed through, varying in thickness. The canal adjoins the estate, and a tramway may be made from the shaft to it with the greatest case.

Applications to be made to Mr. Cope, mine agent, Hanley, Staffordshire; Mr. E. Jones, engineer, Donnington Wood, Saiop; and Mr. Hanny Heane, solicitor, 12, Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, London, and Newport, Salop.

Cariton Chambers, Regent-street, London, and newport, Saloy.

IO LET, an old and valuable TIN and COPPER MINE, known as the WHEAL UNION, with a range of 90 acres of land, situated within two miles of the Stannary town of Ashburton, Devon. It has been worked for centuries by water-power only to the depth of about 50 fms., having numerous shafts and adits; but a deficiency of water now renders a steam-engine necessary, which is the main expense requisite to produces an immediate return, power only boing required to clear the mine of water to work the lodes at once. The ores sold by a former company, obtained by inadequate means from this and the adjoining property, produced £13,971 in less than three years, raised at an average tribute of less than 10s., or half profit, clearly showing what could be done by steam-power. The strata consists of grey killas, or elsy-slate, so proverbial for richness in tin and copper lodes. There are three lifts of pumps and rods in the engine-shaft; also, counting-house, &c., on the premises. The terms to a responsible party will be liberal.

For particulars, apply personally, or by letter, to S. P. Knowles, Esq., 32, New Park-road, Stockwell, Surrey, where plans, specimens, &c., may be seen.

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PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—
LEE STEVENS'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL,
(ROBEASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely
inspled to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings,
secondulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fishstretchill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT
AMERY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

SELF-ACTING SAFETY ALARM FOR BOILERS, MATINE and land.

SELF-ACTING SAFETY ALARM FOR BOILERS.—
TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S simple part of the Attendants, is immediately made known in the vicinity, and previous to any immediate danger. Price 50s.—Further particulars, with a drawing, may be adjuncturer, who can furnish the highest testimonials of their efficiency.

Also, always on hand, WATER and PRESSURE GAUGES, of the most approved kind; as well as the MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, of the best description.

Also, always on hand, WATER and PRESSURE GAUGES, of the most approved kind; as well as the MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, of the best description. ALD TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—
This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABLLITY. FREEDOM FROM NOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTH-NESS of ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, PACILITY for LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for sorrew propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this goaring, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACT'S for the Adaptation of their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected. The invention was shonourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

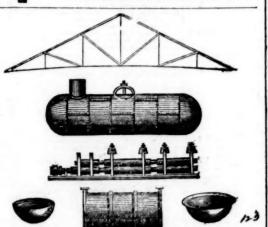


These highly valuable instruments, from their EXTREME SIMPLICITY, UNERRING PRECISION OF ACTION, GREAT DURABILITY, and very MODERATE COST, are, without doubt, one of the prime desiderata of the day.

Parces.—Divisions on enamel dials indicating to 12° 20, 30, 60, or 80 lbs. pressure on the square inch. 55s. each; to 140 lbs. ditto, 60s. each; to 200 and 300 lbs. ditto, 65s. each. Vacuum Gauges, 55s. each. Any other divisions on dial can be made to order.

EVERT INSTRUMENT WARRANTED. 122

Further particulars on application to GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.



THOMAS PERRY AND SONS, HIGHFIELDS FOUNDRY, SILSTON, MANUFACTURERS of CHILLED and GRAIN ROLLS, for ironworks, copper and sinc mills; and every description of FORGE MACHINERY, IRON ROOFS, STEAM-ENGINES, and STEAM-ENGINE BOLLERS, TANKS, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, GAS and WATER FIPES, &c. STEAM CYLINDERS cast and bored up to 9 ft. diameter. CASTINGS made up to 25 tons weight.

PLANING and TURNING done to order.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL,

EXHIBITION 1851. HEMP AND WIRE

ROPES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL AND SONS, ST. ANN'S HEMP AND WIRE ROPE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TMPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED MATCHET MANUFACTURED BY W. AND J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Tifting Sarks,

Is tespectfully requested to the su-periority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.





TESTIMONIALS.

Commercial Mills, Cornbrook, Manchester, Oct. 6, 1854.

Gentlemen,—We have been using almost exclusively, for the last three years, your Packing to our stuffing-boxes and steam and water-joints, previous to which time we tried all the sorts which came under our notice, but yours we consider decidedly the best and most economical.

Mesers. S. W. Silver and Co., 3 and 4, Bishopegate-street, London.

King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe, London, Nov. 11, 1854.

Gentlemen,—We have tried your Patent Packing for some time in our steam-pines, and also in steam-pipe joints, and find it efficient and economical, and to engines, and also in steam-pipe joints, and find it efficient and economical, and to engines, and also in steam-pipe joints, and find it efficient and economical, and to engines, and also in steam-pipe joints, and find it efficient and economical, and to engines, and also in steam-pipe joints, and find it efficient and economical, and to engines, and also in steam-pipe joints, and find it efficient and economical, and to engines, and also in steam packing. It is especially serviceable in the slide valves.

HOWARD RAVENHILL AND CO.

Mosera. S. W. Silver and Co., 3 and 4, Bishopegate-street, Londons.

J. BEARDMORE, Engineer, General Steam Navigation Company.

Cop is of further testimonials forwarded on application to S. W. Silver and Co., 1 and 4, Bishopegate-street Within, opposite the London Tavern. TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD AND NABROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERTY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT
AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCKAS
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.

GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. 19

WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS, WARRINGTON. GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIP-

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON SPRINGS, INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, OAST and WROUGHT-IRON, ALIWAY BARS, ANGHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COME, FIRE-BRICKS, de., All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Liets of Freights or Carriage sent on application.

MR. WILLIAM NAISH, of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, brokers, engineers, and others connected with the British iron trade, that he still CONTINUES to EXECUTE ORDERS OF INSPECTION throughout the various districts of South Wales and adjacent ironworks; and confidently refers to the satisfaction which his supervision has given during the last thirteen years, to exporters of rails to the United States and the Canadas, as well as to Continental Europe, as a proof of the fidelity, carefulness, and promptitude of his inspections.

Newport, Monmouthshire, August, 1856.

TO IRON MASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, POUNDERS, &c.—Messrs, DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIO and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made. 134

PERMANENT WAY COMPANY .-Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENTS for CASTING RAILWAY CHAIRS: POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED PISH JOINT: PATENT HOLLOW SPLIT SPIESS; and D. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FERGING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAT. Every information may be had upon application to Craates May, F.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

WILLIAM HOWDEN, &c.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for icoomocities, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collier by applying to The Bertrible Colliers and Coke Co., Newport, Monmouthand S.

MESSES, R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS, GINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their improved requiribilities still prisons valve, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of their IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, &c. (Vide Editor's Notice in the Mining Journal, Aug. 30, 1856, p. 593, under the head of Improvements in Donkey Engines.)

OLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING MACHINE—

Mesars. SYMONDS, PELL, and CO.'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR MAY BEEN in DAILY OPERATION, effectually extracting gold and silver from the ore They are prepared to PURCHASE any quantity of GOLD QUARTZ, or AURIFER OUS EARTHS; or UNDERTAKE the REDUCTION of ORES; or SUPPLY their NEW PATENT MACHINERY.

Mill Wall General Crushing and Grinding Mills, Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar.

AFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES,—JOHN WESTLAKE,
HELSTON, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURER of superior WATERPROOF
BLASTING CARTRIDGES, and CARTRIDGE CASES, for biasting operations in
wet ground, which for ORMAPHERS, REPLICIANCY, and SAFETY, are unequalled.
The following is taken from a large number of testimonials from practical and ex-

perienced agents:—
"Tumpet Consols Mines, July 12, 1856.—Siz: We have examined and tried your Gutta Percha and India Rubber Cartridges, and beg to express our approbation of them for blasting in general; and we doubt not that if you render them at a reasonable price you will have an actuaive demand for them; they only require a trial to determine their superiority, as they are the best that have been yet made for mines, use.—RICHARD KENDALL; RICHARD QUENTRALL."

Manufactory, Constantine, near Faimouth, Cornwall.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread errought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

AGGRESS, BICKURD, SMITH, DAVEL, SMITH, BRUNTON and CO., PENSAFETY FUSE.—Mosers, WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE,
of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to
the Royal Areenal at Woolewich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED
ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon
warrant that it will prove equal to, if not botter, than any to be procured electrons.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS.—GEORGE FORSTER'S PATENT
TRAP DOORS are NOW AT WORK in some of the pits near Wigan. Their
construction is simple; one door is always shut, so that a regular steady current of
air is kept in the workings. The doors cannot be left open by carelessness, therefore
no pits producing gas should be without them.—Testimonials and model may be seen
by application to G. Forsten (late Standish Colliery), New Town, near Wigan.

by application to G. Forster (inter standish Collery), New York, near wight.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MINERS, &c.,

The UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ORDERS for AMERICAN MADE CAST.

STEEL PICKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, COLLINS' AXES, &c., which will be delivered in England, India, Australia, &c., at the American manufacturers' prices, on payment of a small commission. The above ceast-steet tools are much lighter, more durable, and cheaper, than any yet offered, and enable the workmen to do a much better day's work.—Samples can always be seen at Sheaf Works, Sheffield. Apply to EYRE, WARD, AND COLLING.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL,
POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the
Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining
operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability.
The superiority of these ropes over bempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who nave tried them.

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	350000 Copper Miners of England Stock
## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES. **Paid.** Last Price.** Present. **G900 Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. 9s. 1 1/4 1.1/4 1.5 **G900 Abbey Consols (lead), Merioneth 2 1/4 1.5 **G900 Atherovey (lead), Merioneth 2 1/4 1.5 **G900 Cardigan, North Wales £2 2 1 1/4 1.5 **G900 Cardigan, North Wales £2 2 1 1/4 1.5 **G900 Cardigan, North Wales £2 3 1/4 1.5 **G900 Card	51886 Grand Duchy of Baden 1 12000 South Australia 37½ 36 38 12000 Union of Australia 25 68 70 12000 Union of Australia 25 68 70 12000 Union of London 10 - 27 60000 National Brazilian 30 3½ 4 3½ 60000 Union of London 10 - 27 60000 New Granada 1 ½ ½ % MISCELLANEOUS,
940 Balnoon Con. (tin.), Uny Lelant 3% 4% 4 6000 Ceria Gwyn (silid.), Cardigan. 1 1 2000 Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow 1 5 2000 Clara (lead), Cardiganshire £1 8 1% 1024 Clijinh & Wentworth (tin, cop.). 17% 11 10% 1 10600 Bampfyide (copper), Devon 1 % 5 5 1000 Clara (lead), Cardiganshire £1 8 1% 1024 Clijinh & Wentworth (tin, cop.). 17% 11 10% 1	50000 South Australian
3000 Basset Graze United (cop.), Kes 2 2 2000 Ceel Mayr Pool (cl.), Llanrwst 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	100000 Fort Failip 1
5000 Bodcwi, South Wales £1 7 \$ 256 Copper Hill	20000 British North American 50
4000 Boringdon Consols, Plympton. 44 3 3 3000 Crass gill and Tees Head. 5 5 4 420 Budnick Consols (tin), Perran. 25 3 3 5 400 Crass gill and Tees Head. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25000 Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart. 20
2115 Calatock United (tin and cop.). £6 2	20000 London and County 20 32½ 31½ 14200 South Australian Land 25 35½ 36½ 35½ 30½ London and Eastern 50 51 53 100000 Southsh Australian Invest 1 1½
## Mines which have sold order and the price of the price	** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining in mation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention. London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Hanny English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, Find Straker, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—September 13, 1856.
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